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COLLOCATION FLUTTER ANALYSIS STUDY

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VOLUME III.

AICs - COMPUTER PROGRAM TO CALCULATE UNSTEADY AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS FOR SUBSONIC, TRANSONIC AND SUPERSONIC FLIGHT

APRIL 1969



SEP 25 1968

MISSILE SYSTEMS DIVISION

HUGHES

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COLLOCATION FLUTTER ANALYSIS STUDY

VOLUME III

AICS - COMPUTER PROGRAM TO CALCULATE UNSTEADY AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS FOR SUBSONIC, TRANSONIC, AND SUPERSONIC FLIGHT

Prepared by Dynamics & Environments Section Personnel
Hughes Aircraft Company, Missile Systems Division
Contract No.00019-68-C-0247

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ABSTRACT

Subsonic Kernel function, transonic box, and supersonic box methods for computing unsteady aerodynamics are applied to the problem of interaction of a general trapezoidal wing with a downstream rectangular control surface lying in the wake of the wing. The unsteady aerodynamic forces are related to a set of collocation stations through a series of matrix transformations, interpolations, and differentiations. The resulting matrix is a set of aerodynamic influence coefficients (AICs) that are directly applicable to flutter analysis.

The transformation of the unsteady aerodynamics into AICs is presented as a separate discussion; followed by discussions for the developments of analytical techniques for each flight regime. The analytical developments and a discussion of the basic single-planar-surface are presented, followed by the complete two-surface solutions for the general aerodynamic forces. Each of the three numerical methods is developed by detailing the complete set of equations necessary to compute airloads on the configurations considered. A computer program to determine the AIC matrix for each flight regime is presented with a complete discussion of usage and logical flow. Also included are program listings, flow charts and sample input and output problems.

PART I - INTRODUCTION

The requirements for determination of flutter margins of safety for the lifting surfaces of .advanced guided missiles have precipitated a need for accurate methods of analysis of unsteady aerodynamic loading in the high subsonic, transonic, and supersonic flight regimes. These methods must not only account for the high degree of chordwise and spanwise deformation of the surfaces, but also include the interference effects between tandem lifting surfaces. Recent developments in lifting surface theory in the three Mach number regimes have permitted extensions (Refs. 2 and 3) to determine airloads on typical missile wings with downstream control surfaces. These extensions account for the interaction and wake effects as well as for the three-dimensionality of the flow for a trapezoidal wing planform and a coplanar rectangular control surface placed at an arbitrary distance downstream of the unswept trailing edge of the wing. An underlying assumption in these methods is that the missile body diameter is large enough compared to the spans of the surfaces that the body surface acts as a reflection plane for distrubances at the line of its intersection with the lifting surfaces.

The present study extends the methods of Ref. 3 to obtain aerodynamic influence coefficients (AIC's) that relate the forces on the surfaces at a discrete set of points (control or collocation points) to the tranverse deflections of the same set of points. Subsonic kernel function, transonic box, and supersonic box methods for computing the oscillatory AIC's are applied to the interference problem of a general trapezoidal wing with a downstream rectangular control surface lying in the wake of the wing. Highly efficient numerical methods for computation by the kernel function and Mach box techniques have been employed, along with the techniques for the newly developed transonic box method, to obtain AIC's which account for all interference effects within the framework of linearized theory.

Discussion of the derivation of the AIC's is given in Part III for the three Mach number regimes. The analytical basis of the theories are outlined in Appendices to Part III. Each of the three numerical methods is discussed and the basic equations necessary to compute airloads on the configurations considered are summarized.

The three computer programs are presented in Parts IV, V, and VI, for the subsonic, sonic, and supersonic cases, respectively. In addition to a technical outline of the methods employed, each Part is a manual containing a complete discussion of usage and logical flow accompanied by program listings, flow charts and sample input and output. Each Part also presents results computed by operation of the program for typical planforms.

PART II - NOMENCLATURE

8	Free-stream acoustic velocity
an,m	Coefficients of Kernel function pressure series
ъ	L cal semi-chord
b _r	Reference semi-chord
c_h	Element of dimensionless AIC matrix
c _p	Pressure coefficient
D _{n,m}	Element of Kernel function matrix
G	Supersonic source influence function
h	AIC control point displacement.
ĸ	Kernel function
k	Local reduced frequency $\sim \frac{\omega b}{U}$
k _r	Reference reduced frequency $\sim \frac{\omega b_T}{U}$
М	Mach number
p	Complex amplitude of pressure
s	Planform area
8	Semi-span
U	Free-stream fluid velocity
U k	Chebyshev polynomial

W Substantial derivative matrix Complex amplitude of downwash X,Y,ZCartesian coordinate system β² $1-M^2$ for M<1; M^2-1 for M>1 Δ Box length ξ,η,ζ Cartesian coordinate system variables ξ,η Special coordinates for collocation and integration points Complex amplitude of velocity potential Transonic doublet influence function Atmospheric density Angular frequency of harmonic oscillation \sim rad/sec Aspect ratio ~ 2s²/S AR

PART III

DISCUSSION OF THE DERIVATION OF AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS

DERIVATION OF SUBSONIC AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS

The subsonic kernel function procedure was developed by Watkins, Woolston and Cunningham, extended to a wing-tail combination by Moore and Park, and refined by Andrew. The present study extends the method of Ref. 3 to obtain aerodynamic influence coefficients (AICs). Oscillatory AICs have been defined in Ref. 4 to relate control point forces to control point deflections through the matrix equation.

$$\{F\} = \rho_{\omega}^{2} b_{r}^{2} s [C_{h}] \{h\}$$
 (3.1)

The derivation of the AICs requires a review of the technique of Refs. 1 - 3. (NOTE: These references are outlined in Part IV, Section A). The starting point is an assumed series for the lifting pressure distribution. It is chosen in the form³

$$C_{p}(\xi, \eta) = \frac{\sqrt{s^{2} - \eta^{2}}}{b(\eta)} \sum_{n=0}^{N} \sum_{m=0}^{M} a_{nm} P_{m}(\underline{\eta}) f_{n}(\widetilde{\xi})$$
 (3.2)

where the chordwise pressure functions are

$$f_{o}(\xi) = \sqrt{(1-\widetilde{\xi})/(1+\widetilde{\xi})}$$
 (3.3a)

$$f_n(\tilde{\xi}) = \sqrt{1 - \tilde{\xi}^2} U_{n-1}(\tilde{\xi}), 1 \le n$$
 (3.3b)

the spanwise pressure functions are

$$P_o(\underline{\eta}) = 1.0 \tag{3.4a}$$

$$P_{m}(\underline{\eta}) = \underline{\eta}^{2} U_{m-1}(\underline{\eta}), i \leq m$$
 (3.4b)

and the Chebyshev polynomial recurrence relation is

$$U_{k}(x) = 2x U_{k-1}(x) - U_{k-2}(x)$$
 (3.5)

when $U_0(x) = 1.0$ and $U_1(x) = 2x$. The numerical procedures of Refs. 1 - 3 lead to a matrix formulation of the aerodynamic lifting surface integral equation as an equation between the control point downwashes and the amplitudes of the assumed pressure modes

$$\{w/U\} = [D_{nm}] \{a_{nm}\}$$
 (3.6)

The solution of Eq. 3.6 by least-squares methods is given by Ref. 3 which we write in the form

$$\{a_{nm}\} = [A_{M<1}] \{w/v\}$$
 (3.7)

In order to find the AICs it is necessary to define a grid of control points. We find it convenient to divide the surface into NS strips and to locate the control points on the centerline of each strip. We further choose NC control points on each strip located at the same fractional chord location on each strip. A typical distribution of control points is shown in Figure 3.1 for a wing-tail combination.

The downwashes required in Eq. 3.7 are obtained by a substantial differentiation of the AIC control point deflections

$$\{w/U\} = [W] \{h\}$$
 (3.8)

Since the downwashes required in Ref. 3 are at an optimum set of points different from the AIC control points, the matrix [W] is seen to be an interpolation as well as a substantial differentiation matrix.

TYPICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CONTROL POINTS

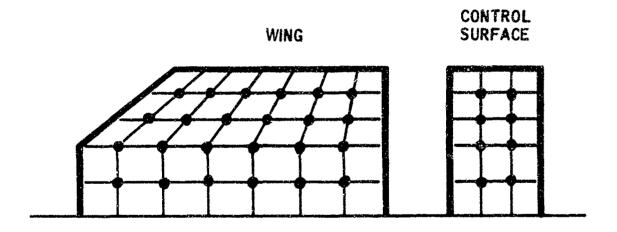


Figure 3.1

From the pressure modes and their amplitudes the forces may be found by an integration procedure. The MC forces on each strip may be found by integration of the pressure on the strip in the region of each of the MC forces to obtain equivalent concentrated forces. This leads to a relationship between the forces and the pressure mode amplitudes

$$\{F\} = qs^2 \{B\} \{a_{nm}\}$$
 (3.9)

We designate the matrix [B] as the integration matrix.

Combining Eqs. 3.7, 3.8 and 3.9, and identifying the result with Eq. 3.1 leads to the subsonic oscillatory AICs.

$$[C_b] = (s/2k_r^2)[B][A_{M<1}][W]$$
 (3.10)

Ref. 3 provides $[A_{M<1}]$; the extension to obtain AICs requires the development of the matrices [W] and [B]. These are discussed next.

THE SUBSTANTIAL DIFFERENTIATION MATRIX [W]

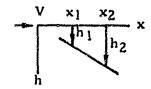
The substantial differentiation matrix is derived by surface fitting techniques. For maximum accuracy we fit the surface "in-the-small," i.e., locally. Rather than use a surface fit per se, we shall fit curves in the chordwise direction and then fit similar curves spanwise along lines of constant chord fraction. A higher order polynomial is not well behaved between points, so we choose to connect a series of parabolas. A number of options exists as the number of points is increased so it is well to develop the equations systematically.

With two control points the curve, of course, is a straight line. Its equation may be written in matrix form.

$$h(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{Bmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$
 (3.11)

With three control points the parabola is given by

$$h(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & x_1 & x_1^2 \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 \\ 1 & x_3 & x_3^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ h_3 \end{bmatrix}$$
(3.12)



In the case of four points we fit two parabolas that are tangent half-way between the second and third points. For $x < x_{2-3} = (x_2 + x_3)/2$ we write

$$h(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$$
 (3.13)

and for $x - x_{2-3}$

$$h(x) = b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2$$
 (3.14)

At $x : x_{2-3}$ the deflections and slopes must be equal.

$$a_0 + a_1 x_{2-3} + a_2 x_{2-3}^2 = b_0 + b_1 x_{2-3} + b_2 x_{2-3}^2$$
 (3.15)

$$a_1 + 2a_2 x_{2-3} = b_1 + 2b_2 x_{2-3}$$
 (3.16)

The unknown coefficients are determined by the solution of the matrix equation

Solving for the coefficients leads to the equations for the curve.

$$h(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times x^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} a_{0} \\ a_{1} \\ a_{2} \\ b_{0} \\ b_{1} \\ b_{2} \end{cases} \text{ for } x \leq x_{2-3}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \times x^{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} a_{0} \\ a_{1} \\ a_{2} \\ b_{0} \\ b_{1} \\ b_{2} \end{cases} \text{ for } x \geq x_{2-3}$$

$$(3.18b)$$

The case of five points leads to the general pattern. We use two parabolas at the ends as in the four point case and one intermediate parabola that goes through one point and is tangent to the other parabolas. For $x < x_{2-3} = (x_2 + x_3)/2$

$$h(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$$
 (3.19)

$$h'(x) = a_1 + 2a_2 x$$
 (3.20)

For $x_{2-3} < x < x_{3-4} = (x_3 + x_4)/2$

$$h(x) = b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2$$
 (3.21)

$$h'(x) = b_1 + 2b_2 x$$
 (3.22)

Finally, for $x > x_{3-4}$

$$h(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2$$
 (3.23)

$$h'(x) = c_1 + 2c_2 x$$
 (3.24)

The nine coefficients are found from the solution of

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & x_{1} & x_{1}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2}$$

The general pattern is indicated by the partitioning. The equations for six or more points may be written by inspection. The equation for the curve may be written in the form

$$\begin{cases}
h(x - x_{2-3}) \\
h(x_{2-3} - x - x_{3-4}) \\
h(x \ge x_{3-4})
\end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix}
1 & x & x^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & x & x^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x & x^2
\end{bmatrix} \begin{cases}
a_0 \\
a_1 \\
a_2 \\
b_1 \\
b_2 \\
b_3 \\
c_0 \\
c_1 \\
c_2
\end{cases} (3.26)$$

The curves that are obtained from this procedure resemble the deflection curve of a beam over multiple deflected supports. If only one support is deflected the curve damps out as the distance from the deflected support is increased. Some examples of the surface fits are shown in Figures 3.2 - 3.4.

The foregoing procedure may be summarized formally by rewriting Eq. 3.25 as

$$[T(x_a)] \{a_n\} = [B(x_a)] \{h_a\}$$
 (3.27)

and Eq. 3.26 as

$$\{h(x)\} = [C(x)] \{a_n\}$$
 (3.28)

The deflection at an arbitrary location is found in terms of the AIC control point deflections by combining Eqs. 3.27 and 3.28.

TYPICAL (W) MATRIX DEFLECTION PATTERN FOR A UNIT DISPLACEMENT AT A

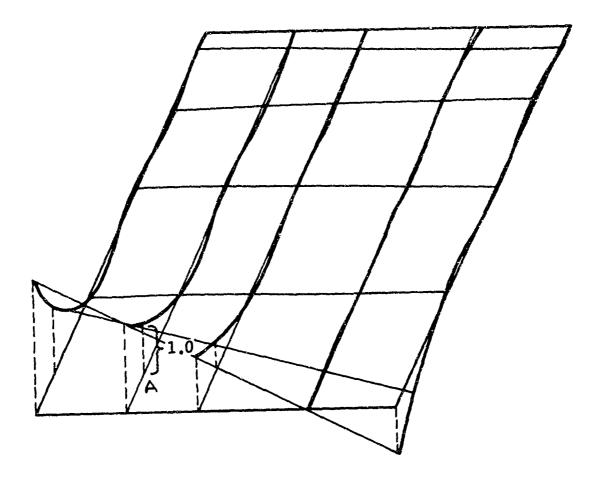


Figure 3.2

TYPICAL (W) MATRIX DEFLECTION PATTERN FOR A UNIT DISPLACEMENT AT B

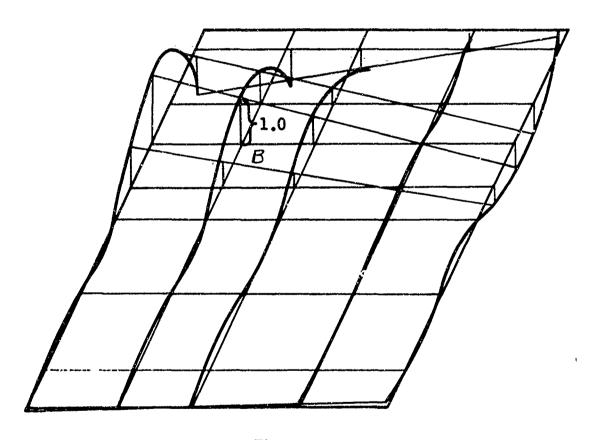


Figure 3.3

TYPICAL (W) MATRIX DEFLECTION PATTERN FOR A UNIT DISPLACEMENT AT C

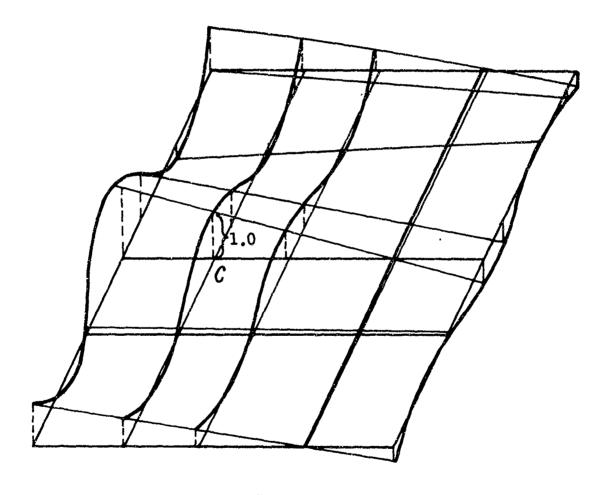


Figure 3.4

$$\{h(x)\} = [C(x)] [T(x_a)]^{-1} [B(x_a)] \{h_a\}$$
 (3.29)

The downwash is the substantial derivative of Eq. 3.29.

$$\left\{\frac{w(x)}{U}\right\} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{h(x)\right\} + i \frac{\omega}{U} \left\{h(x)\right\}$$
 (3.30a)

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \{h(x)\} + i \frac{k_r}{b_r} \{h(x)\}$$
 (3.30b)

The derivative of Eq. 3.29 is

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \{h(x)\} = [C'(x)] [T(x_a)]^{-1} [B(x_a)] \{h_a\}$$
 (3.31)

where [C'(x)] is the matrix of derivatives of C(x).

We next consider the interpolation in the spanwise direction. We have already defined $\{h_a\}$ as the set of AIC control point deflections. Since the collocation points in the lifting surface theory have different chordwise and spanwise locations, we introduce the matrix $\{h_b\}$ of deflections on the AIC strip centerline at the fractional chord locations of the lifting surface theory collocation points. Interpolation among the $\{h_b\}$ on all of the strips then leads to the lifting surface theory collocation point deflections $\{h_c\}$. The substantial derivative matrix is then defined by

[W]
$$\{h_a\} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \{h_c\} + i \frac{k_r}{b_r} \{h_c\}$$
 (3.32)

The chordwise interpolation leads to

$$\{h_b\} \in [C(x_b)][T(x_a)]^{-1}[B(x_a)]\{h_a\}$$
 (3.33)

and

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \{ \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{b}} \} + \left[\mathbf{C}'(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{b}}) \right] \left[\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{a}}) \right]^{-1} \left[\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{a}}) \right] \{ \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{a}} \}$$
(3.34)

Then the spanwise interpolation leads to

$$\{h_c\} = [C(y_c)] [T(y_a)]^{-1} [B(y_a)] \{h_b\}$$
 (3.35)

and

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \{h_c\} = [C(y_c)] [T(y_a)]^{-1} [B(y_a)] \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \{h_b\}$$
 (3.36)

The required matrix $[W] = [W_R] + i [W_I]$ is found by combining Eqs. 3.32 - 3.36. The real and imaginary parts appear formally as

$$[W_R] = [C(y_c)] T(y_a)]^{-1} [B(y_a)] [C'(x_b)] [T(x_a)]^{-1} [B(x_a)]$$
 (3.37)

and

$$[W_I] = (k_r/b_r) [C(y_c)] [T(y_a)]^{-1} [B(y_a)] [C(x_b)] [T(x_a)]^{-1} [B(x_a)]$$
 (3.38)

The formalism may be illustrated simply by considering two strips with 4 AIC points and 4 aerodynamic collocation points as shown in Figure 3.5.

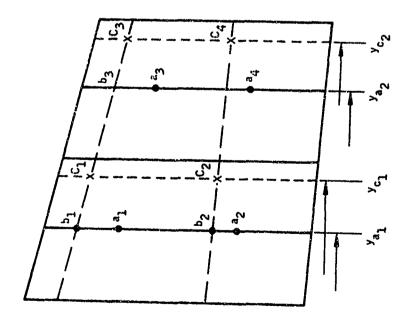


Figure 3.5

On the two strips

$$\begin{Bmatrix} h_{b_1} \\ h_{b_2} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{b_1} \\ 1 & x_{b_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{a_1} \\ 1 & x_{a_2} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} h_{a_1} \\ h_{a_2} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} X_{12} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} h_{a_1} \\ h_{a_2} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} h_{b_3} \\ h_{b_4} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{b_3} \\ 1 & x_{b_4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{a_3} \\ 1 & x_{a_4} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} h_{a_3} \\ h_{a_4} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} X_{34} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} h_{a_3} \\ h_{a_4} \end{Bmatrix}$$

The slopes on the two strips are

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{b}_{1}} \\ \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{b}_{2}} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{a}_{1}} \\ 1 & \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{a}_{2}} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{a}_{1}} \\ \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{a}_{2}} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{b}_{3}} \\ \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{b}_{4}} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{a}_{3}} \\ 1 & \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{a}_{4}} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{a}_{3}} \\ \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{a}_{4}} \end{Bmatrix}$$

Combining the deflections yields a partitioned form

The spanwise interpolation on the two spanwise lines gives

on the forward line and

Đ

on the aft line. Combining the deflections leads to another partitioned form but also requires a row rearrangement matrix to order the $\{h_b\}$ properly

The same procedure is used for the slopes. We note that Eqs. 3.37 and 3.38 must be generalized to include the row rearrangement matrix, and the formal equations for the real and imaginary parts of the substantial differentiation matrix become

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{R}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{c}}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{a}}) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{a}}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C}'(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{b}}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{a}}) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{a}}) \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$\begin{bmatrix} W_{I} \end{bmatrix} = (k_{r}/b_{r}) \begin{bmatrix} C(y_{c}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T(y_{a}) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} B(y_{a}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C(x_{b}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T(x_{a}) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} B(x_{a}) \end{bmatrix}$$

where the format of each factor is illustrated in the above example.

THE INTEGRATION MATRIX [B]

The integration matrix converts the pressure distribution on each strip into an equivalent system of concentrated forces at the AIC control points by integrating the pressure spanwise and chordwise in the region of each AIC control point.

The integration of the pressure coefficient, Ec.3.2 in the region of the AIC point leads to the force

$$F_{n} = q \iint C_{p} (\xi, \eta) d\xi d\eta \qquad (3.39)$$

Letting $0 = \cos \phi$ and $\dot{\xi} = \cos \theta$ in Eqn. 3.2 and 3.7 we obtain

$$F_{s} = q_{n}^{2} \sum_{n} \sum_{n_{mm}} \int_{\theta f}^{\theta a} \int_{\phi f}^{\phi_{0}} \sin \theta P_{m}(n) f_{n}(\tilde{\xi}) d\phi d\theta \qquad (3.39A)$$

where θ_f and θ_a denote the chordwise angular measure of the forward and aft locations, respectively, of the pressure region, and ϕ_i and ϕ_o denote the spanwise angular measure of the inboard and outboard end, respectively, of the strip. If we define the spanwise integral

$$I_{m}\left(\underline{u}_{i}, \underline{n}_{0}\right) = \int_{\Phi_{i}}^{\Phi_{0}} \sin^{2}\!\phi P_{m}\left(\underline{n}\right) d\phi \qquad (3.39B)$$

and the chordwise integral

$$J_{n}\left(\tilde{\xi}_{f},\tilde{\xi}_{g}\right) = \int_{\Theta_{f}}^{\Theta_{a}} \sin\theta \quad f_{n}\left(\tilde{\xi}\right) d\theta \qquad (3.39c)$$

then the force from the nm mode is

$$I_{g_{nm}} = qg^2 - n_{nm} I_m J_n$$
 (3.39D)

and in matrix form

$$F_{n} = qn^{2} \left[I_{m} J_{n} \right] \left\{ a_{nm} \right\}$$
 (3.39E)

no that the integration matrix | B is given by

$$|B| - |I_m(\underline{u}_1, \underline{u}_0) J_n(\tilde{\xi}_1, \tilde{\xi}_n)|$$
 (3.39F)

The integrals are easily evaluated. Consider first the spanwise integration. In terms of the spanwise angular coordinate of we note

$$P_{o}(n_{c}) = 1.0$$
 (3.40)

$$P_{m}(\eta) = \eta^{2} U_{m-1}(\eta)$$

$$= \cos^{2} \phi \quad \sin m \phi / \sin \phi, 1 \leq m \qquad (3.40A)$$

Then

Then
$$I_{o}(n_{i}, n_{o}) = \int_{\phi_{i}}^{\phi_{o}} \sin^{2} \phi \, d\phi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos^{-1} n_{o} - \cos^{-1} n_{i} - n_{o} - 1 - n_{o}^{2} + n_{i} - 1 - n_{i}^{2}\right) \qquad (3.408)$$

For $m \ge 1$

$$I_{m} = \int_{\phi_{i}}^{\phi_{0}} \sin \phi \cos^{2} \phi \sin m\phi \, d\phi \qquad (3.40C)$$

which ϕ_0 $I_1 = \int_1^{\phi_0} \sin^2 \phi \cos^2 \phi \, d\phi$ $= \frac{1}{4} \left[n_0 (1 - n_0^2)^{3/2} - n_i (1 - n_i^2)^{3/2} + I_0 \right]$ (3.40c)

and for $m \cdot 1, \neq 3$,

$$\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{8!} \left\{ \frac{1}{m-1} \left[\sin (m-1) \phi_{0} - \sin (m-1) \phi_{1} \right] - \frac{1}{m+1} \left[\sin (m+1) \phi_{0} - \sin (m+1) \phi_{1} \right] + \frac{1}{m-3} \left[\sin (m-3) \phi_{0} - \sin (m-3) \phi_{1} \right] - \frac{1}{m+3} \left[\sin (m+3) \phi_{0} - \sin (m+3) \phi_{1} \right] \right\}$$
((3.40D)

NOTE:
$$\sin n\phi = 2 \cos \phi \sin (n-1) \phi - \sin (n-2) \phi$$

so that $\sin n\phi_0 = 2 \eta_0 \sin (n-1) \phi_0 - \sin (n-2) \phi_0$

and $\sin n\phi_1 = 2 \eta_1 \sin (n-1) \phi_1 - \sin (n-2) \phi_1$

(3.40E)

Finally,

$$I_{3} = 3I_{1} - \frac{2}{3} \left[\underline{n}_{0} (1 - \underline{n}_{0}^{2})^{5/2} - \underline{n}_{1} (1 - \underline{n}_{1}^{2})^{5/2} \right]$$

$$- \left[\frac{1}{4} \cos^{-1} \underline{n}_{0} - \frac{1}{4} \cos^{-1} \underline{n}_{1} - \frac{1}{4} \left(\underline{n}_{0} \sqrt{1 - \underline{n}_{0}^{2}} - \underline{n}_{1} \sqrt{1 - \underline{n}_{1}^{2}} \right) \right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{6} \left[\underline{n}_{0} (1 - \underline{n}_{0}^{2})^{3/2} - \underline{n}_{1} (1 - \underline{n}_{1}^{2})^{3/2} \right]$$

$$(3.40D)$$

Consider next the chordwise integral. In terms of the chordwise angular coordinate ϕ we note

$$f_{o}(\tilde{\xi}) = \frac{1 - \cos \phi}{\sin \phi}$$
 (3.41)

$$f_n(\tilde{\xi}) = \sin n\emptyset, n \ge 1$$
 (3.42)

$$J_{o}(\tilde{\xi}_{fl}, \tilde{\xi}_{a}) = \int_{\phi_{f}}^{\phi_{a}} (1 - \cos \phi) d \phi$$

$$= \cos^{-1} \tilde{\xi}_{a} - \cos^{-1} \xi_{f} - \sqrt{1 - \tilde{\xi}_{a}^{2}} + \sqrt{1 - \tilde{\xi}_{f}^{2}}$$
(3.43)

For n > 1

$$J_{n} = \frac{1}{2(n-1)} \left[\sin (n-1) \phi_{a} - \sin (n-1) \phi_{f} \right]$$

$$-\frac{1}{2(n+1)} \left[\sin (n+1) \phi_{a} - \sin (n+1) \phi_{f} \right]$$
(3.44)

and for
$$n = 1$$

$$J_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos^{-1} \tilde{\xi}_{n} - \cos^{-1} \tilde{\xi}_{f} - \tilde{\xi}_{a} \sqrt{1 - \tilde{\xi}_{n}^{2}} + \tilde{\xi}_{f} \sqrt{1 - \tilde{\xi}_{f}^{2}} \right] \qquad (3.45)$$

To illustrate the format of [B] consider the sth strip

$$\begin{bmatrix} B_{s} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{m} (n_{s}) J_{n} (\tilde{\xi}_{1}) \\ I_{m} (n_{s}) J_{n} (\tilde{\xi}_{2}) \\ I_{m} (n_{s}) J_{n} (\tilde{\xi}_{RC}) \end{bmatrix}$$
(3.46)

where n_s denotes the midpoint of the s^{th} strip, and $\tilde{\xi}_1$, $\tilde{\xi}$, ..., $\tilde{\xi}_{NC}$ denote the first through NC chordwise forces on the strip. Generalizing to NS strips and illustrating the dependence on n and m we have

$$\begin{bmatrix} B \end{bmatrix} = (3.47)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{o} & (n_{1}) & J_{o} & (\tilde{\xi}_{1}) & I_{1} & (n_{1}) & J_{1} & (\tilde{\xi}_{1}) & \dots & I_{NS} & (n_{1}) & J_{NS} & (\tilde{\xi}_{1}) \\ I_{o} & (n_{1}) & J_{o} & (\tilde{\xi}_{2}) & I_{1} & (n_{1}) & J_{1} & (\tilde{\xi}_{1}) & \dots & I_{NS} & (n_{1}) & J_{NS} & (\tilde{\xi}_{1}) \\ I_{o} & (n_{1}) & J_{o} & (\tilde{\xi}_{NC}) & I_{1} & (n_{1}) & J_{1} & (\tilde{\xi}_{NC}) & \dots & I_{NS} & (\tilde{\xi}_{1}) & \dots & I_{NS$$

DERIVATION OF SONIC AND SUPERSONIC AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS

The supersonic Mach box method was developed by Zartarian and Hsu and extended to intersecting planar lifting surfaces by Moore and Andrew. The sonic box method was developed by Rodemich and Andrew. A further extension to the wing-tail combination was made by Moore and Park and refined by Andrew. (NOTE: These references are outlined in Part I, Section A for the sonic case, and in Part VI, Section A for the supersonic case.

The box methods lead to the velocity potentials whose streamwise substantial derivative gives the pressure coefficient. The solution for the velocity potentials may be written [cf. Eq. (7)]

$$\{\phi\} = \left[A_{M\geq 1}\right] \{w/V\} \tag{3.48}$$

The pressure coefficients are given by

$$\left\{C_{\mathbf{p}}\right\} = (2/\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{M}) \left[\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{a}}\right] \left\{\phi\right\} \tag{3.49}$$

where W_a is the substantial derivative evaluated at the box centers. Since the boxes are all small the aerodynamic force on the boxes are approximately given by the product of the box pressure and its area. The forces on a strip (assumed to be narrow) are regarded as acting at the strip centerline and at the chordwise centerline of each spanwise line of boxes, and are found by summing spanwise the contribution of each box to the strip.

$$\left\{ F_{a} \right\} = q \left[A \right] \left\{ C_{p} \right\} \tag{3.50}$$

The elements of the diagonal area matrix [A] consist of the appropriate box area or fractions thereof lying on the strip from each spanwise line of boxes.

The box forces are converted into AIC control point forces by the static equivalence of the box forces in the region of each control point, i.e., the control points are assumed to be connected by a series of simple beams, hinged at each control point, so that the AIC control point forces are the reactions to the box forces distributed along the series of beams. This leads to approximate generalized forces since this method of representing the chordwise deflections is not consistent with that used in the [W] matrix. However, it leads to a more physically meaningful distribution of AIC forces, and the resulting approximation to the generalized forces in an arbitrary vibration mode is sufficiently accurate. Denoting the statically equivalent transformation matrix by [T] we have the AIC forces

$${\mathbf{F}} = {\mathbf{T}} {\mathbf{F}}_{a}$$

$$= {\mathbf{q}} {\mathbf{T}} {\mathbf{A}} {\mathbf{C}}_{p}$$
(3.51a)
$$(3.51b)$$

If the foregoing equations are combined, including Eq. 3.8, the AIC control forces are related to the control point deflections through

$$\{F\} = (2q/a,M) [T] [A] [W_a] [A_{M \ge 1}] [W] \{h\}$$
 (3.52)

and leads to the AIC's by comparison with Eq. 3.1.

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_h \end{bmatrix} = (1/a M k_r^2 s) \begin{bmatrix} T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} W_a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_{M \ge 1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} W \end{bmatrix}$$
(3.53)

PART IV - SECTION A

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION OF THE SUBSONIC KERNEL FUNCTION METHOD

INTRODUCTION

In defining aerodynamic influence coefficients, the aerodynamic loads are first derived by the well documented "Kernel function" method, and the resulting loads are then converted to aerodynamic influence coefficients. The procedure followed uses results from any of the pertinent papers, and extends the analysis to cover the problem of tandem surfaces.

The first published numerical procedure for solving the subsonic pressure distribution problem for isolated planar lifting surfaces undergoing simple harmonic motion was developed at NASA's Langley Research Center by Watkins, Runyan, and Woolston (Reference 1). Hsu (Reference 7) significantly advanced the logical development of the method when he established an optimum set of collocation and integration points. Rodemich (Reference 8), and later Landahl (Reference 9), have presented expressions for the kernel that are very much simpler than those previously used, and they take less time to evaluate. A further advance was made by Rodden and Revell (Reference 10), who described the matching of the boundary conditions with the least squared error. Rowe (Reference 11) has shown that to obtain sufficiently accurate results using Hsu's procedure, an extremely large number of collocation points must be used and when this is done, using the spanwise pressure function that Hsu and Watking used, the downwash matrix becomes ill-conditioned. Rowe overcame this problem by using a Fourier series for the spanwise pressure function.

The present method uses Hau's set of collocation points, Rodemich's expression for the kernel, Rodden and Revell's idea for matching the boundary conditions, and, like Rowe does, it uses an orthogonal set of functions for the spanwise pressure function. However, the present method utilizes these developments in a way that has not been previously published. The techniques employed result in speeds and accuracy not previously attained.

TANDEM SURFACE VIBRATION IN SUBSONIC FLOW

The method presented herein was developed for application to a missile with a very low aspect ratio, trapezoidal wing and a downstream rectangular control surface lying in the wake of the wing.

The diameter of the body of the missile is considered large enough to act as a reflection plane for acoustic signals that emanate from points on the lifting surfaces.

The problem to be considered is that of determining the air loads on the wing and control surface which are induced by a simple harmonic motion. The surrounding fluid is assumed to be compressible, inviscid isentropic, and irrotational. The perturbation potential is used, and the problem is further linearized by applying boundary conditions at the mean (z=0) surface. Thickness effects are ignored. With these hypothesis, it is well known that an integral relation exists between the pressure discontinuity over the surface z=0 and the downwash over the same plane. If the downwash and pressure difference are representable in the form

$$W_1(x, y, 0, t) = W(x, y)e^{i\omega t}$$

$$\Delta P_1(x, y, 0, t) = \Delta P(x, y)e^{i\omega t}$$
(4.1)

The integral relation becomes

$$\frac{W(x, y)}{U} = -\frac{1}{8\pi} \iint \frac{\Delta P(\xi, \eta)}{\frac{1}{2}\rho U^2} \quad K(\frac{\omega}{U}, M, \dot{x} - \xi, y - \eta) d\xi d\eta \quad (4.2)$$

The integral extends over the plane z=0, but the integrand is zero except over the wing and control surface. The kernel function K is strongly singular and integration in a spanwise direction requires the use of the finite part concept. This is indicated by the cross on the integration sign. Equation (4.2) then represents the integral equation of the system wherein, given W (x, y) over the wing and control surface, ΔP must then be determined.

The function K (k, M, x- ξ , y- η) is represented here in the form

$$K \left(\frac{\omega}{U}, M, x-\xi, y-\eta\right) = e^{-\frac{i}{U}} \left(x-\xi\right) \frac{K}{(y-\eta)^2} \tag{4.3}$$

where

$$K_{1} = -k_{1} K_{1} (k_{1}) - \frac{(x - \xi)}{R} e^{-i k_{1} u_{1}}$$

$$+ i k_{1} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{w e^{-k_{1} w}}{\sqrt{1 - w^{2}}} dw + i k_{1} \int_{0}^{u_{1}} \frac{u - i k_{1} u}{\sqrt{1 + u^{2}}} du$$

$$(4.4)$$

and
$$R = \sqrt{(x - \xi)^2 + \beta^2 r_1^2}$$

$$r_1 = |y - \eta|$$

$$k_1 = \frac{\omega r_1}{U}$$

$$u_1 = \frac{MR - (x - \xi)}{\beta^2 r_1}$$

M = Mach number

$$\beta^2 = 1 - M^2$$

 $\mathbf{K}_{1}^{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1}^{-})$ is the modified Bessel function of the second kind of order one and argument $\mathbf{k}_{1}^{-}.$

This form for the kernel function has been used in References 8 and 9. While it is not identical to that of Reference 1, it may be obtained directly from that equation by substitution of the integral representation of the modified Bessel and Struve functions. The second order singularity in the spanwise variable in Equation (4.3) requires the use of the "finite part," technique of Hadamard.

PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION

As in many earlier studies, the pressure distribution is approximated as the sum of a series of functions which have the proper behavior as inferred from steady state and two-dimensional solutions. This behavior includes a Kutta condition at the trailing edge, a square root singularity at the leading edge, and a half ordered zero at the top for each surface. The pressure distribution on each surface is then approximated in the form

$$\frac{\Delta p(\xi, \eta)}{\frac{1}{2} \rho U^2} = \frac{\sqrt{g^2 - \eta^2}}{b(\eta)} \sum_{n=0}^{N} \sum_{m=0}^{M} a_{nm} P_m(\underline{\eta}) f_n(\widetilde{\xi})$$
(4.5)

where

$$f_{o}(\widetilde{\xi}) = \sqrt{\frac{1-\widetilde{\xi}^{2}}{1+\widetilde{\xi}^{2}}} \qquad f_{n}(\widetilde{\xi}) = \sqrt{1-\widetilde{\xi}^{2}} U_{n-1}(\widetilde{\xi}); 1 \le n$$

$$P_{o}(\underline{\eta}) = 1.0 \qquad P_{m}(\underline{\eta}) = \underline{\eta}^{2} U_{m-1}(\underline{\eta}); 1 \le m$$

$$U_{o}(x) = 1.0$$

$$U_{1}(x) = 2x \qquad (4.6)$$

$$U_{k}(x) = 2xU_{k-1}(x) - U_{k-2}(x); 2 \le k$$

$$\widetilde{\xi} = \frac{\xi - \overline{\xi}}{b(\overline{\eta})} \qquad \text{and} \qquad \overline{\xi} = \frac{1}{2}(\xi_{1.e.} + \xi_{t.e.})$$

$$\underline{\eta} = \underline{\eta}$$

The functions $\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{n}}$ are Chebyshev Polynomials and are introduced for purposes of convenience.

For a trapezoidal wing, the lines $\tilde{\xi}$ = constant and $\underline{\eta}$ = constant are not orthogonal. This transformation maps each surface into a square in its ($\tilde{\xi}$, $\underline{\eta}$) plane.

The fundamental integral Equation (4.2) is inverted by substituting Equation (4.5) into Equation (4.1), and determining the coefficient and so that Equation (4.2) is equilibrated at a designated set of collection points. This equilibrium is represented schematically in the form

$$\left\{ \left\{ \frac{\mathbf{w}^{\mathbf{w}}}{\mathbf{v}} \right\} \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{p}_{nm}^{\mathbf{w}} & \mathbf{p}_{nm}^{\mathbf{w}c} \\ \mathbf{p}_{nm}^{\mathbf{c}} & \mathbf{p}_{nm}^{\mathbf{c}c} \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} \left\{ \mathbf{a}_{nm}^{(\mathbf{w})} \right\} \\ \left\{ \mathbf{a}_{nm}^{\mathbf{c}} \right\} \end{cases} \tag{4.7}$$

The left hand side of Equation (47) represents the prescribed downwash at the chosen set of collocation points. D_{nm} and is the effect on downwash of the corresponding term in the pressure series expansion. The superscripts W and C designate wing and control surface, respectively. The left superscript on the D's indicate the surface on which the collocation point is located, the right superscript, the surface over which the integral is taken. Then D_{nm} (x, y) is given by

$$D_{nm}(x,y) = -\frac{s^2}{8\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1-\eta^2} P_m(\eta) \int_{-1}^{1} f_n(\tilde{\xi}) \frac{K_1(x-\xi, y-\eta)}{(y-\eta)^2} d\xi d\eta \quad (4.8)$$

The integrals involved in Equation (4.8) are evaluated by following the methods of Hau. In this proceedure, the Gauss-Mehler quadrature is used, and the collocation points are selected by a method which is analogous to using the Gauss-Mehler quadrature on the inverse problem.

In brief, this technique is concerned with a numerical evaluation of an integral in the form

$$\int_{V(x)}^{b} f(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^{n} H_{i} f(x_{i})$$

Where W (x) is a given weighting function, f(x) an arbitrary function, and H_1 are weighting numbers. The first choice of points X_1 is taken to be that corresponding to which the approximate integration would be exact for a polynomial of degree less than or equal to 2n-1. The integration points and weighting numbers are listed in Kopel (Reference 12) page 283. They are; for

$$H(x) = (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \qquad (\alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(\alpha, \beta) = (-1, +1)$$

$$(\alpha, \beta$$

where 1 = 1, 2, ..., n

The inner integral of Equation (4.8) is then evaluated by using the third of Equation (4.9), With the previously defined notation then

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} \sqrt{\frac{1-\widetilde{\xi}}{1+\widetilde{\xi}}} F_{\mathbf{n}}(\widetilde{\xi}) d\widetilde{\xi} = \frac{2\pi}{2\mathbf{k}+1} \sum_{k=1}^{\mathbf{L}} H_{k} F_{\mathbf{n}}(\widetilde{\xi}_{k})$$
(4.10)

where

$$\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{k}} = 1 - \widetilde{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}}$$

$$\widetilde{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}} = -\cos \left(\frac{2\mathbf{k} - 1}{2\mathbf{L} + 1} \, \pi \right)$$

Hsu pointed out that if the collocation points are interdigitated according to the formula

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{x}}_{\mathbf{i}} = -\cos\left(\frac{2\mathbf{j}}{2\mathbf{L}+1}\pi\right)$$

the inner integral is evaluated with the least squared error by Equation (4.10).

This minimization was of course achieved for a single surface, but the convention was retained for the tandem surface model. Hsu did not take advantage of the fact that the number of collocation points does not need to be as great as the number of integration points. In the present method the computer program user may specify the number of integration points to be any positive integer times the number of chordwise collocation points, so long as the number of integration points is 40 or less. Sixteen, or more, chordwise integration points are recommended. Accurate results can be assured only if the user specified a sufficient number of quadrature points for the integral.

Substitution of Equation (4.10) into Equation (4.8) gives

$$D_{nm} = \frac{-s^2}{8\pi} \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{\sqrt{1-\eta^2}}{(y-\eta)^2} G_{nm} (x, y-\eta) d\eta \qquad (4.11)$$

where

$$G_{nm} = \frac{2\pi}{2L+1} P_m(\underline{\eta}) \sum_{k=1}^{L} (1 - \widetilde{\xi}_k^2) U_{n-1}(\widetilde{\xi}_k) K_1(x - \xi_k, y - \eta); 1 \le n$$

The integral for D is singular. The Gauss-Mehler technique is again followed. This time the first of Equations (4.9) is used to perform the integration, and the finite part modification is introduced. With these constraints, Hsu has shown that the evaluation for D becomes

$$D_{nm} = -\frac{1}{8\pi} \left\{ \frac{\pi S^2}{M+1} \sum_{p=1}^{M+1} \frac{(1-\eta_p)^2}{(y-\eta_p)^2} G_{nm} (x,y-\eta_p) - \pi (M+1) G_{nm} (x,0) \right\}$$

and
$$G_{nm}(x, 0) = -2 \int_{-1}^{x} P_{m}(y) f_{n}(\widetilde{\xi}) e^{-i \frac{\omega}{U}(x - \xi)} d\widetilde{\xi}$$

When the collocation point lies on the control surface this integral is taken over the wing, from the leading edge ($\tilde{\xi}=-1$) to the trailing edge ($\tilde{\xi}=+1$), and over the control surface, from the leading edge to the collocation point ($\tilde{\xi}=x$). The integrand of this expression does not vary widely over the region of integration and is evaluated with sufficient accuracy by a six-point quadrature formula. It has been made a part of the computer program and may not be controlled by the user.

PART IV - SECTION B SUBSONIC AIC COMPUTER PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

A FORTRAN IV computer program is presented which computes subsonic unsteady aerodynamic influence coefficients for a variety of tandem coplanar lifting surface configurations. The computer solution is based on a kernel function formulation which satisfies the linearized equations of motion of an inviscid, isentropic, compressible and irrotational fluid. The analysis is extended to include interaction effects between tandem surfaces and wake effects on the trailing surface.

The various configurations which can be analyzed are shown in Figure 4.1. The vehicle body is considered as a reflection plane for acoustic signals emanating from the aerodynamic surfaces thereby giving the surfaces a plane of symmetry, parallel to the free-stream flow. The upstream surface (wing) must have an unswept trailing edge and the rectangular trailing surface must have the same spanwise dimension as the trailing edge of the wing. The downstream surface lies in the wake of the wing; any non-negative value may be used for the gap dimension. A single surface cannot be analyzed, however, an option is provided which eliminates interaction effects. Thus it is possible to generate AIC's for individual surfaces isolated from disturbances in the flow field.

The program allows up to 40 AIC control points, 20 per surface. The AIC stations must satisfy the following requirements:

- (1) Both surfaces must have the same number of spanwise rows of control points. The chordwise location of respective rows on the surfaces need not be the same.
- (2) The chordwise rows must be parallel to the flow stream.
- (3) The chordwise rows on a surface must have the same number of control points.
- (4) The control points in each spanwise row must have the same fractional chord location.
- (5) The minimum number of chordwise or spanwise control points for a surface is two and the maximum number is ten.
- (6) The origin for the AIC station coordinates and the geometric coordinates for the plunform must be at the leading edge root of the wing.

Examples of acceptable AIC control point patterns for the subsonic program are illustrated in Figure 4.2.

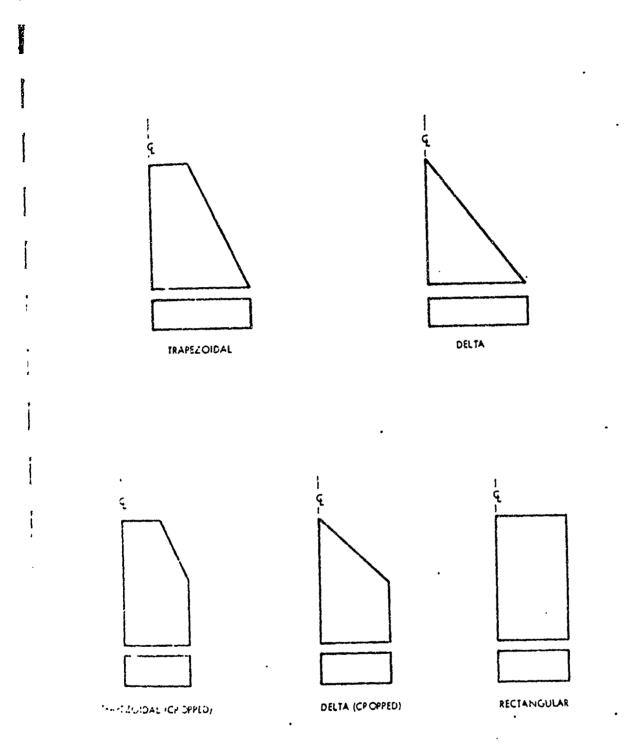


FIGURE 4.1 - TANDEM COPLANAR CONFIGURATIONS AT SUBSONIC MACH NUMBER

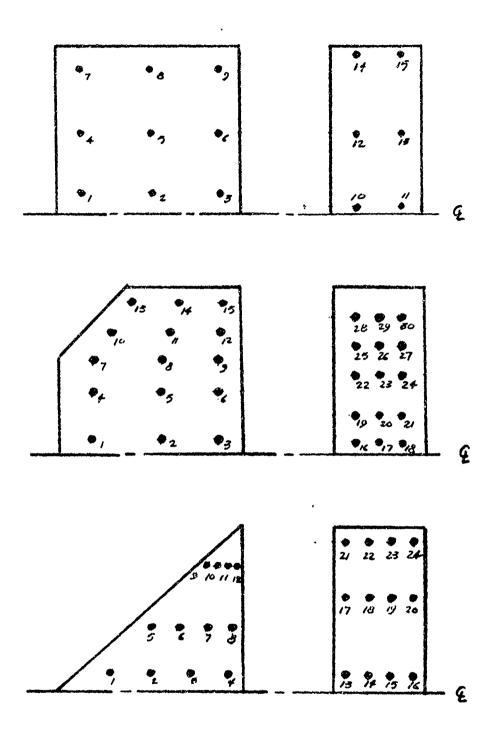


FIGURE 4.2 - EXAMPLES OF ACCEPTABLE ATC CONTROL POINT

MITTERNS FOR THE SUBSONIC PROGRESS IN

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The computer program consists of a main program (MAIN) and 24 subroutines and functions subprograms. Execution begins with MAIN calling KFDA which reads input data and stores this information in core. The program then calls TRAMP which generates the substantial derivative matrix, $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{W} \end{bmatrix}$. The $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{W} \end{bmatrix}$ matrix serves two functions. It relates the collocation stations of the unsteady aerodynamics to the control stations of the AIC matrix and it serves as a substantial derivative operator. Subroutines called by TRAMP are CMAT, SMAT, TMAT, EMAT, RMAT and MINV.

The next item computed is the kernel function matrix, $\begin{bmatrix} D \end{bmatrix}$. The subroutine CORD is called for each unsteady aerodynamic collocation station and constructs the kernel function matrix which is dependent only on the relative location of the collocation stations and the Mach number-reduced frequency combination.

The pressure coefficients $\{a_{nm}\}$ are found from the relation

$$\left\{a_{nm}\right\} = \left[D\right]^{-1} \left[W\right]$$

The program has been written such that the number of spanwise and chordwise pressure coefficient terms and the number of spanwise and chordwise collocation stations for the unsteady aerodynamics matches the respective number of AIC control points on each surface. Thus the Kernel function matrix is square and its inverse is computed directly. The subroutines employed for this operation are CGRED and XLSQ.

After deriving the pressure coefficients, the pressure terms are integrated spanwise and chordwise to obtain the force acting at each AIC control station. The resulting matrix, after it is multiplied by a non-dimensionalizing factor, is the final AIC matrix, $\{C_h\}$. By definition: the AIC matrix relates forces to displacements through the equation

$${F} = \rho_{\omega}^2 b_r^2 s \{C_h\} \{h\}$$

The semi-chord of the wing root is used as the reference chord, b_r . s is the semi-span of the wing (and tail) and ω is the oscillatory frequency in radians/sec. This final phase of the subsonic AIC development uses the subroutines AICS, FORCE, ARCCOS, MINTS, and MINTC.

1.0 PROCESSING REQUIREMENTS

The input and output files used by the program are 05 and 06, respectively. All read and write statements are contained in the main program (MAIN) and the subroutines KFDA and KOUT. Peripheral tape and disc units are not used by the program. Approximately 40,000 cells of core storage is required. A standard input form of six 12-column fields per card is used by the program. Floating point numbers (6E12.5 format) may lie anywhere within the appropriate field, but fixed point numbers (6I12 format) must be right adjusted. Detailed instructions for data input are given and listings of data for sample problems are provided.

2.0 INPUT INSTRUCTIONS

Instructions for preparing input data for the subsonic AIC computer program are presented here. The field location and format for each input quantity is specified. Any set of units may be used for geometric dimensions and acoustic velocity as long as they are consistent, e.g., if feet is used for length then the acoustic velocity must have dimensions of feet per second.

1. Streamwise Coordinates (6E12.5 format)

Column	1-12	13-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	61-72
Name	X(1)	X(2)	X(3)	X(4)	X(5)	
Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	

- (1) X(1) Wing root leading edge streamwise coordinate
- (2) X(2) Wing tip leading edge streamwise coordinate
- (3) X(3) Wing trailing edge streamwise coordinate
- (4) X(4) Control surface leading edge streamwise coordinate
- (5) X(5) Control surface trailing edge streamwise coordinate

The technique for generating various configurations is shown in Table 4.1. The origin for the planform and AIC station coordinates must be at the leading edge root of the wing therefore X(1) and Y(1), described below, must always be 0.0.

2. Spanwise Coordinates and Acoustic Velocity (6 El2.5 format)

Column	1-12	13-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	61-72
Name	Y(1)	Y(2)	Y(3)	SOUND		
Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		

- (1) Y(1) Wing root spanwise coordinate
- (2) Y(2) Wing leading edge spanwise coordinate
- (3) Y(3) Wing (and control surface) tip spanwise coordinate
- (4) SOUND Acoustic velocity for altitude at which analysis is performed

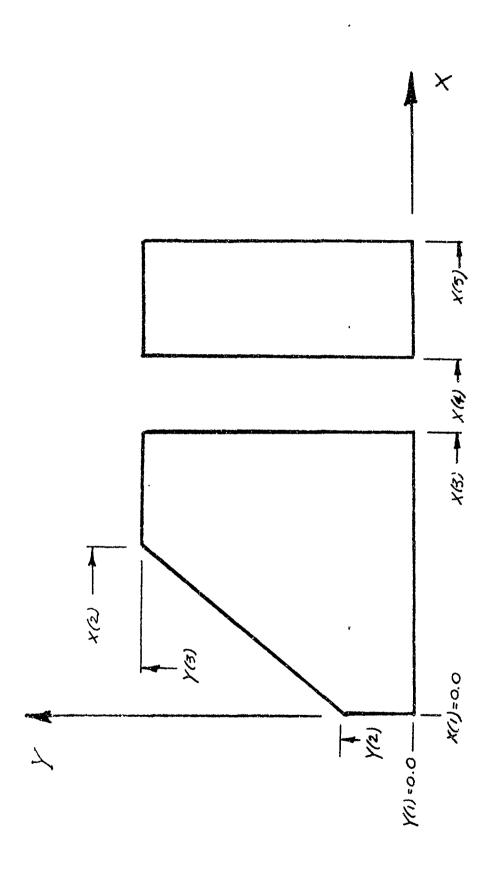


FIGURE 1.3 - GEOMETRY DESCRIPTION

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TABLE 4.1 - OPTIONAL CONFIGURATIONS

Configuration	Chordwise Coordinates	Spanwise Coordinates
Rectangular	X(1) = 0.0 $X(2) = 0.0$ $X(3) > 0.0$ $X(4) > X(3)$ $X(5) > X(4)$	Y(1) = 0.0 Y(2) = 0.0 Y(3) > 0.0
Delta	X(1) = 0.0 X(2) > 0.0 X(3) = X(2) X(4) > X(3) X(5) > X(4)	Y(1) = 0.0 Y(2) = 0.0 Y(3) > 0.0
Trapezoidal	X(1) = 0.0 X(2) > 0.0 X(3) = X(2) X(4) > X(3) X(5) > X(4)	Y(1) = 0.0 Y(2) > 0.0 Y(3) > Y(2)
Trapezoidal (Cropped)	X(1) = 0.0 X(2) > X(1) X(3) > X(2) X(4) > X(3) X(5) > X(4)	Y(1) = 0.0 Y(2) > 0.0 Y(3) > Y(2)
Delta (Cropped)	X(1) = 0.0 X(2) > 0.0 X(3) > X(2) X(4) > X(3) X(5) > X(4)	Y(1) = 0.0 Y(2) = 0.0 Y(3) > Y(2)

3. General Information (6112 format)

Column	1-12	13-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	61-72
Name	NMACH	KF	nfreq	LCOLL	LPUNCH	
Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	

(1) NMACH Number of Mach numbers (max. 6)

(2) KF Option to input either frequencies or reduced frequencies: KF = 0 frequencies

KF = 1 reduced frequencies

(3) NFREQ Number of frequencies or reduced frequencies at each Mach number (max. 10)

(4) LCOLL Option to print aerodynamic and AIC collocation station coordinates:

LCOLL = 0 do not print

LCOLL = 1 print collocation station coordinates

(5) LPUNCH Option to punch AIC matrix on cards:

LPUNCH = 0 do not punch

LPUNCH = 1 punch AIC matrix for wing only

LPUNCH = 2 punch AIC matrix for control surface only LPUNCH = 3 punch individual AIC matrix for wing and

control surface

LPUNCH = 4 punch total AIC matrix of combined wing and control surface

The AIC matrix is punched by rows with a 1P6E12.5 format. Each row of the matrix begins on a new card.

4. General Information (6112 format)

Column	1-12	13-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	61-72
Name	NWCX	NCCX	NIONCX	NIY	ISOLAT	
Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	

- (1) NWCX Number of chordwise collocation stations on wing $(2 \le NWCX \le 10)$
- (2) NCCX Number of chordwise collocation stations on control surface $(2 \le \text{NCCX} \le 10)$
- (3) NIONCX Factor for number of chordwise integration stations. Set NIONCX such that NIONCX*NWCX and NIONCX*NCCX are greater than 15 (but less than 40) to insure sufficient quadrature points for accurate integration of the Kernel function. If AIC's are desired for, say, the wing only, set NIONCX such that NIONCX*NWCX is greater than 15 and set NCCX equal to 2 to minimize computing time.
- (4) NIY Number of spanwise collocation stations (wing and control surface)
- (5) ISOLAT Option to isolate wing and control surface:

 ISOLAT = 0 interference and gap effects considered

 ISOLAT = 1 surfaces are isolated. AIC's will be for

 individual surfaces with no coupling effects.

5. Mach Numbers (6E12.5 format)

Column	1-12	13-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	61-72
Name	FMACH(1)	FMACH(2)	FMACH(3)	FMACH(4)	FMACH(5)	FMACH(6)
Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

- (1) FMACH (1) Mach number
- (2) FMACH (2) Mach number

(NMACH) FMACH(NMACH) Mach number

NMACH values of Mach number must be input (see Part 3, Item 1). Mach numbers must be greater than zero and less than 0.95.

6. Frequencies or Reduced Frequencies (6E12.5 format)

Column	1-12	13-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	61-72
Name	FREQ(1)	FREQ(2)	FREQ(3)	FREQ(4)	FREQ(5)	FREQ(6)
Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

If KF=0, input NFREQ values of frequency (cps). If KF=1, input NFREQ values of reduced frequency ($k_r = \omega b_r/U$ where $b_r = semi-chord$ of wing root, U = free stream velocity, and $\omega = oscillatory$ angular frequency in radians/sec). Frequencies (and reduced frequencies) may not be zero.

- (1) k = k = k (1) f(cps) or k_{r}
- (2) FREQ(2)

.

(NFREQ) FREQ(NFREQ)

For NFREQ > 6, continue input on new card.

7. Spanwise Location of AIC Stations on Wing (6E12.5 format)

Column	1-12	13-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	61-72
Name	YAIC(1,W)	YAIC(2,W)	YAIC(3,W)	YAIC(4,W)	YAIC(5,W)	YAIC(6,W)
Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

- (1) YAIC(1,W) Spanwise coordinate of first row of AIC collocation stations on wing.
- (2) YAIC(2,W) Spanwise coordinate of second row of AIC collocation stations on wing.

(NIY) YAIC(NIY, W) Spanwise coordinate of last row of AIC collocation stations on wing

Collocation station rows are numbered from root to tip. For NIY > 6, concinue input of YAIC (7,W) to YAIC(NIY,W) on new card(s).

8. Spanwise Location of AIC Stations on Control Surface (6E12.5 format)

Co1umn	1-12	13-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	61-72
Name	YAIC(1,CS)	YAIC(2.CS)	YAIC(3,CS)	YAIC(4,CS)	YAIC(5,CS)	YAIC(6,CS)
Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

(1) YAIC(1,CS)

Spanwise coordinate of first row of AIC collocation stations on control surface.

(2) YAIC(2,CS)

..... second......

• •

• •

(NIY) YAIC(NIY,CS)

. last.....

Collocation station rows are numbered from root to tip. If NIY > 6, continue input of YAIC(7,CS) to YAIC(NIY,CS) on new card(s).

9. Streamwise Location of AIC Stations on Wing (6E12.5 format)

Column	1-12	13-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	61-72
Name	XATC(W,1,1)	XAIC(W,1,2)	XAIC(W,1,3)			
Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

(1) XAIC(W,1,1)

Streamwise coordinate of first AIC collocation station in first row on wing.

 $(2) \quad XAIC(W,1,2)$

..... second.....

(NXWING*NYWING)

Streamwise numbering sequence if from leading edge to trailing (see Figure 4.2). Continue input of values for each row immediately after the last value of the preceding row, do not begin input of each new row on new card.

10. Chordwise Location of AIC Stations on Control Surface (6E12.5 format)

Column 1-12 13-24 25-36 37-48 49-60 61-72
Name XAIC(CS,1,1) XAIC(CS,1,2) XAIC(CS,1,3)
Item (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

Procedure to input streamwise coordinate location of AIC stations on control surface is the same as wing.

3.0 Sample Problems

Three sample problems are given to demonstrate the operation of the subsonic AIC program and to illustrate the options available. Trapezoidal, cropped trapezoidal, and delta configurations are analyzed. Explanation of input parameters and computer listings of input data cards and computer output are given for each problem.

Sample Problem 1

FREQ(1) = 0.1

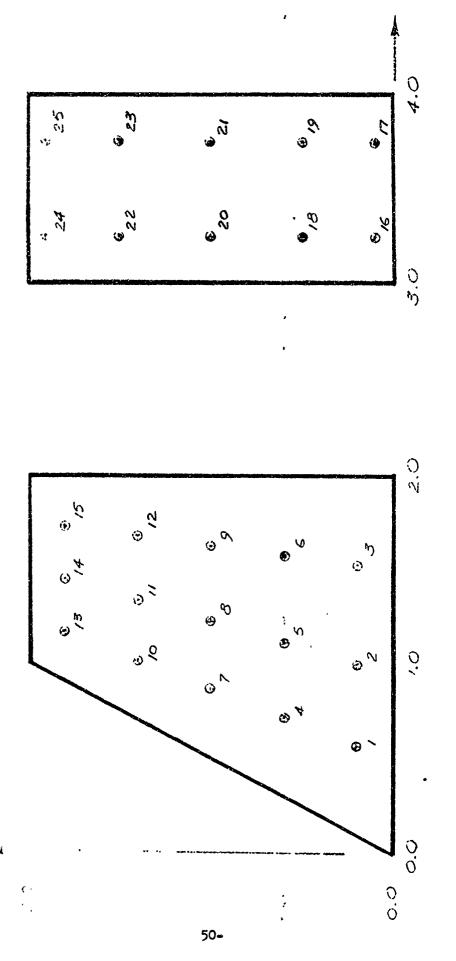
A cropped Belta wing-rectangular control surface combination is analyzed for M=0.5 and $k_r=0.10$. The planform geometry and AIC control station locations are shown in Figure 4.4. The dimensional unit used for length is feet for this particular case, therefore the accustic velocity is entered with units of feet per second. NIONCX is set equal to 8 which makes NIONCX*NWCX and NIONCX*NCCX greater than 15, thereby insuring sufficient chordwise quadrature points for accurate chordwise integration of the kernel function.

The surfaces have 5 spanwise collocation stations and the wing has 3 chordwise stations while the control surface has 2 chordwise stations. Summarized below are input parameters. A listing of the data input cards and computer output follows.

$X(1) = 0.0^{\circ} X(2) = 1$.0' $X(3) = 2.0'$ $X(4) = 3.0'$ $X(5) = 4.0'$
Y(1) = 0.0' $Y(2) = 0$.0' $Y(3) = 2.0'$
SOUND = 1116.87 ft/sec	(analysis for sea level)
NMACH = 1	number of Mach numbers
KF = 1	Input reduced frequency
NFREQ = 1	Number of reduced frequencies
LCOLL = 1	Print collocation station coordinates
LPUNCH = 4	Punch total AIC matrix on cards
NWCX = 3	Number of chordwise AIC collocation stations on wing
NCCX = 2	Number of chordwise AIC collocation stations on control surface
NIONCX = 8	Factor for determining number of chordwise integration stations
NIY = 5	Number of spanwise AIC collocation stations
ISOLAT - 0	Surfaces are not isclated
FMACH(1) - 0.5	Mach number

Reduced frequency

YAIC(1,W) = 0.2 YAIC(4,W) = 1.4	YAIC(2,W) = 0.6' YAIC(5,W) = 1.8'	YAIC(3,W) - 1.0'
YAIC(1,CS) = 0.1' YAIC(4,CS) = 1.5'	YAIC(2,CS) = 0.5' YAIC(5,CS) = 1.9'	YAIC(3,CS) = 1.0'
XAIC(1,1,W) - 0.575' XAIC(2,1,W) = 0.725' XAIC(3,1,W) = 0.875' XAIC(4,1,W) = 1.025'	XAIC(1,2,W) = 1.050° XAIC(2,2,W) = 1.150° XAIC(3,2,W) = 1.250° XAIC(4,2,W) = 1.350°	XAIC(1,3,W) = 1.525' XAIC(2,3,W) = 1.575' XAIC(3,3,W) = 1.625' XAIC(4,3,W) = 1.675'
XAIC(5,1,W) = 1.175' XAIC(1,1,CS) = 3.25' XAIC(2,1,CS) = 3.25' XAIC(3,1,CS) = 3.25' XAIC(4,1,CS) = 3.25' XAIC(5,1,CS) = 3.25'	XAIC(5,2,W) = 1.450; XAIC(1,2,CS) = 3.75; XAIC(2,2,CS) = 3.75; XAIC(3,2,CS) = 3.75; XAIC(4,2,CS) = 3.75; XAIC(5,2,CS) = 3.75;	XAIC(5,3,W) = 1.725'
(1,1,1)		



ALTO NOWY KOL STATION

SUBSONIC SAMPLE PROBLEM FIGURE 4.4 .

DATA CARD COLUMN NUMBER

N. S. S.

123456789,123456759,124156789H121450'8341/3456769H 23456789H1234567456123456789J

	MACH MO. Red FRED	SMIN-A	Y-TAIL	9NIN-X	9NI *-X	SNIX-X	X-TAIL	X-TAIL
₹ ⊃				1.575	1.675		0.750	
~ '\ 4. =		1.800	1.900	1.150	1.350		3.250	
3.0		1.400	1.500	0.125	1.025		3.750	3.75
2 72 0 0 		1.000	1.408	1.525	1.125	1.75	3.250	3.25
1 • 0 0 • 0 3		0.696	n.500	1.050	1.250	1.450	3.750	3.7511
. e	n.5 n.1	0.200	0.100	0.575	0.875	1.175	5.250	3.250

12145678981234567898123156789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898

DATA CARD COLUMN NUMBER

LISTING OF INPUT DATA CARDS FOR SUBSONIC SAMPLE PROBLEM 1. . FIGURE 4.5

AJGHES AIRCRAFT CO. SUBSINIC AIC PROGRAM

FLIGHT CONDITIONS AND GEOMETRY

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IJGHES AIRCAAFT CO. SUMSONIC AIC PROGRAM (CONT-D)

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8	9.618034E 00		0.347621E	01	0.399774E	11				
n	0.117597E 01		0.347621E	01	0.399774E	91				
4	9.161803E 01		0:347621E	01	0.399774E	01				
S	0.190211E 01		0.3476216	0.1	0.399774E	0.1				
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ю	0.1414218 01	0000	300226E 317257E 352379E 386187E	2222	0.302029E 0.3290008 0.361788E 0.392063E	5555	0.305558E 0.333647E 0.370771E 0.396418E	4 4 4 4 0000	0.3106978 0.3428848 0.3790038 0.3990968	2555
4	0.178201H 01	6666	300226E 317257E 352379E 386187E	00011	0.302029E 0.329000E 0.361788E 0.392063E	2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	0,305558E 0,33647E 0,370771E	7 # ## 0000	0.3428845 0.3790085 0.3790085	2222
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AUGHES AIRCRAFT CO. SURSONIC AIC PROGRAM (CONT-D)

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AIG COLLOCATION STATION COORDINATES ON THE HING

YAIC		XAIG VALUES	UES				
0.200000E 00	ē	A.575000E 00	00	0.105000E #1	91	0.152500E G1	10
0.6000000 00	0	0,725000E 00	00	0.1150006 01	10	0.157500E 01	0.5
0.100000E 01	ᇁ	0;875000E 00	90	0.125000E 01	91	0.162500E 01	10
0.140000E 01	렆	0,102500E 01	01	0.13500E 01	01	0.167500E 0%	40
0.180000E 01	ed.	f.117500E 01	0.1	0.149000E #1	91	0.172500E 01	01

AIG COLLOCATION STATION COORDINATES ON THE TAIL

	0.379000E A1	n.374000E 01	0.3750006 01	0.375000E N1	0.379000E 01
XAIC VALUES	0.325000E 01 0.	0;325000E 01 0.	0.325000E 01 0.	0.325000E 01 0.	0,325000E 01 0.
YAIC	0.100000E 00	0.5000006.0	0.100000E U1	0.150000E 01	0.1900006 01

HUGHES AIRCRAFT CO. SUBBONIC AIC PROGRAM (CONT.D)

The second secon

1.55925E 05 1.00000E-01 1.00000E 01 8.88777E 00 5.60000E-01 5,58435E 02 DYNAHIC PRESSURE (1/2*RHO*VEL**2) 1,00000 00 REDUCED VE_{LO}CITY (REF. CHORD) REDUCED FREQUENCY (REF. CHORD) OSCILLATORY FREQUENCY (CPS) FREE STREAM MACH NUMBER FREE STREAM VELOCITY 1.00 REFERENCE CHURD DENSITY

AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE CREFFICIENTS

ĭ	14,44104m 14,64104m 14,6404m 12,54194m 12,64194m 10,64194m 10,64194m	14,0717E 02 6,8819E701 1,6786E701 13,08716E701 3,88716E701 3,88716E70	1.2.6699888 04.7.7.7.009888888888888888888888888888888	11.1766 13.49686 14.446886 10.288761 10.288761 10.28761 10.28761 10.28761 10.28761 10.28761 10.28761	-8.9287E 34.556E-01. 4.4856E-01. -7.4857E 30. -7.4877E 30.
i ac	4 th 1 th	144,1097m 03 44,2028m 03 74,6428m 03 74,6448m 03 14,5997m 03	166 756 756 756 756 756 756 756 756 756 7	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	-2.5054E 03 2.71%6E 02 4.4%6E=02 5.9002E=01
X	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5.9970E=01 -6.8425E 01 -2.0749E 01 2.4702E=61 -4.6454E=62	-7.5264E 01 -9.5264E 01 -8.3796E-01 4.5766E-01	- 4 - 74426 01 - 4 - 74426 01 - 2 - 29266 01 - 2 - 27566 00 - 4 - 59726 00	3.5572R=01 18.79452E 01 2.0583R 00 18.9664R
F.	10、 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	1.97322 03 1.148022 03 9.38872 00 -5.67432 01 1.57475 01	10,956000 4,407000 7,567000 7,566000 14,466000 14,66000 14,66000 14,66000 14,66000 14,66000 14,66000 14,66000 14,66000 14,66000	1.0.2020 1.1.0.2020 1.1.0.2020 1.0.0.2020 1.	1.31798 03 -0.76538 02 0.74148 02 -5.14688 00 1.4688 00
H	1.09936 02 1.09936 02 12.18466, 00 2.14496% 13.34986%	-5.8917E 01 6.944E 01 6.3100E-01 -2.7463E-01 1.8206E-01	1.3450m 01 1.5615m 01 3.9279m=01 4.1879m=01	-3.54715 01 9.01365 01 -1.78696 00 9.77086+02	-4.79236 01 6.04636 01 6.37066*01 -7.30046*01 •.91418*01
A.	1.52276 03 -4.62338 03 3.55028 01 2.68508 01 -1.79438 00	-8.4930x 02 2.41548 03 -8.42838 00 5.53398*01 -5.41248*01	-1.78946 03 5.03896 03 -3.51678 01 -7.78056-01 2.52428-01	1.22448 03 -3.99818 03 2.72918 01 2.60%06 00 -1.72046 00	-1.9350m 02 -1.0100m 03 -6.6843m 00 5.0314m 01 4.0400m
HI	9.1008E 01 -8.3180E 01 2.0849E 00 -3.4308E-01 1.4465E-01	5.5166E 01 -3.4486E-01 1.4769E 01 2.3146E-01	-5.5244E 00 4.9184E 01 2.0048E 01 4.3076E-01	7.3909E 01 -7.1690E 01 1.4960E 00 -2.1810E-01 5.2876E-02	4,4769E n1 1,2273E n1 1,9219E-01 1,9219E-01
7.	-3.4937E 03 2.7537E 03 -4.7241E 02 -4.8647E 00 1.8022E 00	1.6737E 03 -1.1665E 03 2.8581E 02 -4.9027E-01 5.3086E-01	3.6031E 03 -2.5049E 03 6.3851E 02 8.4218E-01 -2.6895E-01	-2.8560E 03 2.3850E 03 -4.0628E 02 -2.5461E 00 1.7237E 00	1.3666E 03 -1.0127E 03 2.4083E 02 -4.4692E-01 4.7629E-01
I	-628820E 31 730267E 31 -830521E 00 139945E-01	2:3013E 00 1:00498E 02 1:00498E 02 2:45578E 01 3:0096E-01	5:0187E 01 9:1841E 01 -1:6990E 01 -3:8770E-01 5:9498E-01	-5.8083 01 5.83176 01 -6.96476 00 973706-02	2:1321E 10 8:7620E 11 -1:3812E 11 -2:1397E-4: 2:5:28E-4:
R	1.9737E 03 -2.7240E 03 1.2650E 03 2.8760E 00 -3.1778E 00	#8.2336 02 1.5349E 03 -6.0623E 02 4.7742E-01	# 3.3164 3.3164 1.3871 1.3871 1.5871 6.5679 6.5679 1.3871 1.38	1.6134 1.6134 -2.2921E 03 1.0850E 03 2.5517E 00 -2.9549E 00	## 5
	~57~				

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ลู่พู้ลู่มู่พู้ ผู้สุดตั้ง	พ อุเพล จ เพล	सर्वे के के सम्बद्ध	4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	44000	4 40 10 A	4440 B	on the time of time of the time of time of the time of the time of tim	447.2
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งตั้งเก็	N -1 4 W 4	* 4 4 4		ทุ ทุ พุ ทุ ท ุ	พู่ผู้เก ็กู้	4.000	04401	က်တွင်
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000 CC 04444	######################################	##P## 10000 14044		20000 20000 20011	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	E M E M E M E M E M E M E M E M E M E M		2.01
14.89.05.21 1.69.05.21 2.69.05.21 2.69.05.21	4,72 6,90 10,00 10,00 17 17 17 17	6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2. 2. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.	4.77.4 -1.0.21.9 -2.55.20 -2.55.00 -2.5	0 11 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49	-1.9702 -1.9836 -6.8726 1.4994	-1.1565 4.3072 -3.7357
80000 80000 800011		6000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	Mmmmm 888999	26686 14486	mommin	mm mm m 440000		mm mm 1 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 7 7
2.2.24 5.2.24 5.4.60 6.5.1.60 6.5.1.60 6.60 6.60 6.60 6.60 6.60 6.60 6.60	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	8 4 4 8 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2.29 2.29 2.29 2.29 2.29 2.29 2.29 2.29	12.23.62 12.23.62 12.63.13 12.63.13 12.63.13 13.63.13 13.63.13 13.63.13 13.63	1.4.24.24.24.24.24.24.24.24.24.24.24.24.2	8.0000 1.10000 4.00000 4.00000	-3.0787 2.7864 -7.2435
228 31 438 31 536 31 126-01	036 01 716 01 706 00 066-02	36E 00 60E 01 99E 00 89E-01	32 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01	64446 47808 min min 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	37E-01 42E-02 11E 00 61E-02 93E-02	21E-02 11E-01 48E 00 98E-02	906 92 906 92 156 92 216 90	046 75 956 35 056 32 816 31
4 / 4 / 4 / 4 / 4 / 4 / 4 / 4 / 4 / 4 /	1 1 1 1 N W M M W 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	4000 4 6000 44 6000 60 6000 4	1 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	44.00.44 4.00.44 4.00.00.44	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	म् स्टब्स्ट स्टब्स्ट्रिट्ट स्टब्स्ट्रिट्ट्ट्ट्ट्ट्ट्ट्ट्ट्ट्ट्ट्ट्ट्ट्ट्ट	-2.53 4.15 4.15
mmmmm 6000 6000 6000	ளர்ளள்ள இத்தத் இத்தத்	ипп п п п п п п п п п п п п п п п п п п	mmmmm 98999	រាភាពពេក ១១១៩៦ ១។ ១១១			2000 2000 2000 2000 2000	6 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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\$ 10 1 6 m	3 4 40 0 0	25 44 60 (N IV)	20 H M M	*58*	X 4 00 0 W	5 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	34 9 W H4	# H H H H

.21736-81 .21736-01 **\$**\$666 11011 6606 24400 2 48 40 20812 30000 88948 7.4711E 0 1.6680E 0 0.9026E1 . 50216 . 72718 . 08358 . 56506 . 34776 64546 37796 82646 76646 . v. æ 4046 ---2000 to 20224 50000 40000 20 20 00 40000 20000 200 1.0340m 1.0340m 1.34100m 15.2904m 17.5904m 5679E+ 5643F 1.654% 17.5581E 1.6948E 184.00 194.00 194.00 194.00 194.00 194.00 194.00 194.00 6.9239E-1000 .3906 E 02 .3906 E 02 .3810 E 00 .8041 E 01 88448 .7399E 00 .3592E 01 .1625E 01 .7064E 04 22825 44044 60000 4 4 4 C 6 0569E-62 0 0 0 44 4 0 0 40 4 0 0 40 6 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 1.19486--1.50496 2.51356 27116 03386 77606 42786 **5** 5 4 6 6 4 40 4 0 448.00 w. P . W W W 200000 200000 00000 40404 88 48 4 99999 00000 # 22 42 4 \$ 0000 # 0 m -4.57788-0 5.00685 0 -1.19175 0 4000 40018 40014 740014 740014 740014 .73488 204988 37328 60508 75548 5.20668 5.00008 1.00009 1.00009 1.00009 1.00009 1.00009 1.00009 9.8759% 7.95566 6.18256 17.37745 44 44 d adams Se Ruse at a .3571E-01 .3627E-01 .057EE-02 .255EE-01 -4.2336E=01 2.0521E=01 1.1465E=01 1.0757E 01 .0080E 01 .0097E 01 .5265E-01 .0096E-01 5 6 8 46466 100000 04000 7792E 7792E 1670E 1988E .4427E -4.3764E 1.7749E 14.3235E 6.0772E . 456 ME. . 437 6E. . 736 4E 思しいろう န် က စ ရ မ 220000 00000 220000 000000 28884 44000 20000 900 0911F-01 3.97728 -1.250458 -1.25048 1.7871 -7.54558 19615 79145 26476 99407 7.0569 -1.99388 7.15228 -3.69168 8.33138 6.91028 11.21048 7.40798 6.44208 2945 0304 037 037 0131 058 068 068 068 63068 23816 31446 - 4 46404 80 M RU 4 H 40,000 9,36346101 14,41636101 18,21646 00 1 . 549418-02 . 57606 00 . 57506 01 .2320E n0 .1483E-91 .7469E-01 .9959E 01 .1677E 02 1.9407E 01 1.2541E-01 24848 200000 14440 24440 전성점으로 2027 2027 2027 1940 1940 1960 1.3592E 1.3592E 1.7138E 3.0479E 5.0507E 2.0776E -0.3531E -1.6534E -1.8109E 3036E 44,0,00 Ñ 44400 Q 10 41 61 41 40 4 64 0.644 200 20000 00000 200000 00000 22222 60000 20000 200 -5.2318H-(4.1684E (1.6004E (-2.4273E-0 13.05.49E 1.52.76 1.52.76 1.53.86 2.52.86 2.9853E 1.5240E 1.5240E 2.1013E-C 11.1249 7.45066 -2.91316 -2.26916 2.9914 1.7956 1.36286 5.06296 5.33086 -8.0169E 6.2533E -1.5853E -1.6933E 7.8592E .32116 .59366 .68596 .61316 1.02038 4.40588 6.0634F 42.20.4 -7:9852E-01 1.2603E-11 1:4923E 00 44400 10000 100000 10001 10000 5 4 4 5 5 11.1460E 2.2230E 4.1152E 7.2871E-6 23.00.98 23.00.98 23.00.98 23.00.98 25.00.00 25. 2.35504E 1.02.14 0.03.1 22.14 498E - 22.14 7.2593 42.3593 3.14236 3.553 5.530 6.30 6.30 6.30 6.30 -4:7150E-44488 000000 22222 ជ្ជជ**្ជខ** 2222 8 5 2 20000 2.07346 -2.07346 -2.37956 1.02796 ROW #15 4.0390 -8.0386F 3.4283E 1.9360E 1.6437E AOM = 20 1.1981E -1.4910E 2.2722E -2.2722E -17 73986-.49806 .59736 .22996-7.9284E-5.405G 11.12936 4.41276 4.41276 -2.95656 -5.67616 =23 .6086E .1940E 20.

448E 00	2000 2000 240 240 240 240 200 200 200 20	60 00 mg
Sy or	e Ne in	44474 04404
00	20000	22228
-2.5687E 00 5.9676E 00 1.5137F 00 1.9989E 61 -1.2362E 90 -1.1049E B1 3.6447E 00 -7.0548E 00 2.6849E 00 5.0320E 00 -2.7547F 00 -9.1762E 00 1.2694E 00 -1.2694E 00 1.2694E	17: 03 -2.5788	-4.7036E 61 6.7689E 00 2.9015E 01 -3.6364E 00 "2.1443E 01 4.1273E 00 5.7222E 01 "1.082%E 7.0994E 00 -1.3396E 01 1.4339E 7.0994E 00 -1.3309E 01 -1.43396E 01 1.3309E
44	00000	9,000
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00	00000 00000	11100
1.5137F	7. 123 94 87 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97	2.904 4.914 7.914 7.930 8.740 8.740 8.740 8.740 8.740 8.740 8.740
00	00000 000000	00000
5.96788 5.0320E	12.574 1.04128 1.04128 1.04128 1.0409	6.75898 -2.55298 -2.04988 6.90658 3.37128
00	22233	40000
-2.5687E 2.0849E	8 4 3 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	-4.7036E 7.0994E -1.8360E -1.9897E
00	ろるるよれ	00000
-6.18888 5:18888 5:18888	11.25.00 11.25.00 11.25.00 12.05.00 12.	- 8 - 1 - 8 - 1 - 8 - 1 - 8 - 1 - 8 - 1 - 8 - 1 - 1
90	00000	44466
2.4373E -3.7917E	70X 114 11.008 11.0000 10.9460 15.8676 9996	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2

Sample Problem 2

A cropped trapezoidal wing is analyzed for M = 0.5 and k_r = 0.10. Since the subsonic AIC program requires a control surface, a dummy surface is added with a minimal number of chordwise collocation stations (2) to minimize computing time. The surfaces are isolated and the option LPUNCH is input as 1 to punch the AIC matrix for the wing only. The wing has 4 chordwise and 4 spanwise collocation stations. Planform geometry and AIC control station locations are shown in Figure 4.6. Summarized below are input parameters. A listing of the data input cards and computer output follows.

X(1) = 0.0	$X(2) = 1.0^{\circ}$	X(3) = 2.0'	X(4) = 3.0'	X(5) = 4.0'
Y(1) = 0.0'	Y(2) = 1.0'	Y(3) = 2.0'		

SOUND = 1116.87 ft/sec

NMACH = 1 Number of Mach numbers

KF = 1 Input reduced frequency

NFREQ = 1 Number of reduced frequencies

LCOLL = 1 Print collocation station coordinates

LPUNCH = 1 Punch AIC matrix for wing

NWCX = 4 Number of chordwise AIC collocation stations on wing

NCCX = 2 Number of chordwise AIC collocation stations on

control surface

NIONCX = 4 Factor for determining number of chordwise integration

stations

NIY = 4 Number of spanwise AIC collocation stations

ISOLAT = 1 Isolate wing and control surface

FMACH (1) = 0.5 Mach number

FREQ(1) = 0.10 Reduced frequency

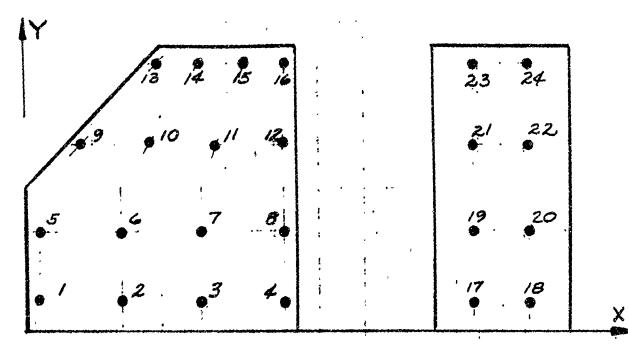
YAIC(1,W) = 0.2' YAIC(2,W) = 0.7' YAIC(3,W) = 1.3'

YAIC(4,W) = 1.8'

YAIC(1,CS) = 0.2 YAIC(2,CS) = 0.7 YAIC(3,CS) = 1.3

YAIC(4,CS) ~ 1.8'

XAIC(1,1,W) = 0.10'	$XAIG(1,2,W) = 0.70^{\circ}$	XAIC(1,3,W) = 1.30
XAIC(1,4,W) = 1.90' XAIC(2,1,W) = 0.10'	XAIC(2,2,W) = 0.70'	XAIC(2,3,W) = 1.30'
XAIC(2,4,W) = 1.90' XAIC(3,1,W) = 0.38'	XAIC(3,2,W) = 0.90'	XAIC(3,3,W) = 1.405'
XAIC(3,4,W) = 1.915' XAIC(4,1,W) = 0.86'	$XAIC(4,2,W) = 1.22^{t}$	XAIC(4,3,W) = 1.58'
XAIC(4,4,W) = 1.94'		
XAIC(1,1,CS) = 3.25'	XAIC(1,2,CS) = 3.75	
XAIC(2,1,CS) = 3.25	XAIC(2,2,CS) = 3.75	
XAIC(3,1,CS) = 3.25'	XAIC(3,2,CS) = 3.75'	
XAIC(4,1,CS) = 3.25'	XAIC(4,2,CS) = 3.75	



· AIC CONTROL STATION

FIGURE 4.6 SUBSONIC SAMPLE PROBLEM #2

DATA CARD COLUMN NUMBER

123456789812345678941234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981

			~				-	•		
		MACH NO.	RED FRED	Y-WING	Y-TAIL	の末一年一×	CZ IX-X	CRITY	X-TAIL	X-TAIL
	ھتو سن					0.700	1.915		3.750	
÷	~ *					0.100	1.405		3.250	
3.0 1116.8/	~ ₹			າ . ປາບ	1.8ac	1.900	906.9	200.1	3.750	
æ ~ • • ∴ ∧	 ۲،			0000	1.500	1.580	0.386	1.580	0.250	
33 (3) • • •	 ▼			0 • 7 0 u	0.700	0.708	1.908	. 1.220	3.750	3.75"
		0 · 5	0 - 1	0.2n0	0.200	0.140	1.500	0.840	3.258	3.250

1234567891123456789112345678981234467898123456789812345678981234567898123456789

DATA CARD COLUMN NUMBER

FIGURE 4.7 - LISTING OF INPUT DATA CARDS FOR SUBSONIC SAMPLE PROBLEM 2.

HUGHES AIRCRAFT CO. SUBSONIZ AIC PROGHAM

FLIGHT CONDITIONS AND GEOMETRY

č
RHORD, 10000000
BHO
1116.870 L/T
D OF SOUND .
.50000 SPEED
TACH NUMBER = 1.5

RH0*0.10000000E n	TAIL	, ,	000.5	1.000	0000	2.000	1.000	200.	• (V a	c ·	• (
SPEED OF SOUND & 1116.870 L/T	5NI H	ċ	2.000	1.000	000.00	000.4	7.080	4	' ক	16	4	4
14CH NUMBER = 1,50000		L.E. STATION (L)	ROOT CHORD (L)	L.E. SPAN (L)	T.E. SPAN (L)	TIP CHORD (L)	TOTAL AREA (L.L)	SPAW COLL. STA.	CHORD COLL. STA.	CHORD INTG. STA.	SPAN PRES MODES	C40RD PRES MODES

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HIGHES AIRCRAFT CO. SUBSONIC AIG PROGRAY (CONT-D)

		UNSTEADY AERO	COLLOCATION ST	AERO COLLOCATION STATION COORDINATES O	ON THE WING	
STA 4	9	۷۵,	XC VALUES			
	-	. 9	0.276266E AD	0.952418€ 00	0.165486E 91	0.199547F 01
	cv.	,,765367է դե	0.2762655 60	0.952418E 00	0.165486E 01	0.199547F 01
-	ю	(1,141421E (1,	0.633263E 24	0.116938E 01	0.172634E 91	0.199641E 01
	4	0.184776F nl	0.100692F r1	0.139647E 01	0.180116F 01	0.199739E 01
		INTEGRATION	ION STATION COORDINATES	RDINATES ON THE WING	ON	
STA	02	1,1	XI VALUES			
	- -	0.3901816 nf	0.452807E-02 0.345139E 00 0.104758E 01	0.405070E-01 0.500600E 00 0.123576E 01 0.184125E 01	0.111165E 00 0.672932E 00 0.141541E 01 0.192837E 01	0.213947E 00 0.857485E 00 0.158006E 01 0.198193E 01
	8	.3113146 61	0.115417F 00 6.437100E 00 0.110051E 01 0.173909F 11	0.149396F 00 0.583355F 00 0.327823F 01 0.185008F 01	0.216128E 00 0.746677E 00 0.144790E 01 C.193735F 01	0.313198E 00 0.921164E 00 0.160339E 01 0.198293E 01
	₩	4.166294E 1	0.665966E 00 0.893675F 00 0.136328E 01 0.181531E 01	0.690019E 00 0.997204E 00 0.148908F 01 0.189387E 01	0.737256E 00 0.111281E 01 0.160919E 01 0.195211E 01	0.805969E 00 0.123633E 01 0.171926E 01 0.198792E 01
	→	u.19615/k n:	0.963922E 00 0.114077E 01 0.150549E 01 0.185656E 01	0.9825118E 00 0.122118E 01 0.160319E 01 F.191758E 01	0.101929F 01 0.131097E 01 0.169647E 01 0.196281E 01	0.197265E 01 0.140689E 01 0.178196E 01 0.199062E 01

HIGHES AIRCPAFT CO. SURSONIC AIR PROGRAM (CONT-D)

UNSTEADY AER	O COLLOCATION ST	UNSTEADY AERO COLLOCATION STATION COORDINATES ON THE TAIL.	ON THE TAIL	
4 C	xc values			
ر.	0.345387F 01	0.399149E n1		
.755367£ J	0.345387£ 01	0.399149E ni		
9.141421E 41	0.3453878 01	0.399149F n1		
n.184776E n1	0.3453878 01	0.399149E 01		
TITEGRA	TION STATION COC	TITEGRATION STATION COURDINATES ON THE TAIL		
1.1	XI VALIJES			
0.3961816 00	0.300851E 01 0.354613E 01	0.307489E 01 0.372287E 01	0,319868E 01 0,386950E 01	0.336317E 01 0.396624E 01
0.111114E #!	0.300851E 01 0.354613F 01	0.307489E 01 0.372287E 01	0.319868E 01 0.386950E 01	0.3363178 01 0.396624E 01
0.1662948 31	0.300851E 01 0.354613E 01	0.307489E 01 0.372287E 01	0.319868F 01 0.386950E 01	0.336317E 01 0.396624E 01
.196157E J1	0.300851E 01 0.354613E 01	0.307489E 01 0.372287E 01	0.319868E 01 1.386950E 01	0.336317E 01 0.396624E 01

HUGHES AIRCRAFT CO. SUBSONIC AIC PROGRAM (CONT-D)

		07	10	10	44
		0.1900noE 01	0.1900008 01	0.191500# 01	0.1940002 01
		01	10	10	0.1
THE WING		0.130000E 01	0.130000E 01	0.140500E 01	0.1588008 01
30			6		
23		ĕ	ě	8	6
COORDINAT		0.700000E 90	0.700000E 90	0.900000 00	0.122000E 01
TATION	UES	00	00	00	00
AIC COLLOCATION STATION COORDINATES ON THE WING	XAIG VALUES	0.100000E 00	0.100000E 00	0.3800008 00	0.860000€ 00
AIC		00	ý D	11	01
	YAIC	0.26600BE 90	0.70000nE 00	0.13000rE 01	0.18660NE 01

HIGHES AIRCRAFT CO. SURSONIC AIC PROGRAM (CONT-D)

AIC COLLOCATION STATION COORDINATES ON THE TAIL

			at her partitions and the
YAIC		XAIC VALUES	•
0.2000000	00	0.325000E 01	0.3750005 01
0.706000E	00	0.325000E 01	0.3750008 04
0.13000nE	01	0.325000E 01	0.3750006.04
0.180000E	01	0.3250008 01	0.3750005 01

HIGHES AIRCRAFT CO. SUBSONIC AIC PROGRAM (CONT-5)

										200 000	000	999	0 0 0 0 4 0	800
									2	7.7012E -6.6972R -4.4179R	2.6101# 1.8492# -2.8557E 0.	-6.5703E 4.2672B 1.4690E	-9.9870# -9.34676# 2.19406	5.67128 -6.44788 -4.11988
										999	000	222	222	002
									ě	-3.5214E -4.5127E -9.1648E	-1.0511E -2.7653E -1.2512E	2.1005E 2.3020E 1.7459E 0.	2.3606E 4.0095E 1.2770E	-2.5620E -4.46828 -8.1314E
										400	486	000	000	460
									ĭ	44000	11.4052 9.4458 0.4458	2.47176 4.47078 -1.43546 0.	6 % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	02004 8484 8486 6486
										200	200	404	200	0 0 0
									뇞	-1.8196E 2.1610E 1.6962E 0.	-2.2870E 6.4340E 1.0687E 0.	9,4712E 11,2602E 0.5944E	1.7980E -1.4162E 0.5869E	-1.3804E 2.1149E 1.5691E 0.
										00	200	90	000	001
								COEFFICIENTS		2.2950E 2.0672E 1.2299E 0.		11.4634E 11.1214E 11.1368E 0.	-1.3441E -1.1339E -1.5670E 0.	1.5819E 1.3652E 1.1070F 0.
							50	190		000	000	0110	222	200
i) E 00	0000E-01	000E 01	=			1,55925E	NFL URNOR		4.9906E 2.1963E -1.0106E 0.	5.02176 2.56336 -3.38536 0.	-1.4545E -4.1797E 6.0737E 0.	-5.2016E -2.4744E 7.2062E 0.	3.7130E 1.6729E -9.8198E
	///80	1.0(•	E-0	Q					91	00 01 00	00	0070	3.5 0.1 0.0
		CHORD)	CHORD) 1	5,00000E	5.58435E 0		VEL • • 2)	AERODYNAH1(X	-1.1730E -3,3088E -6.9362E 0.	2.5103E -1.4747E -9.7019E 0.	6.6806E 1.7689E 1.3600E 0.	-1.3007E 1.5837E 5.3909E 0.	-8.2165E -2.4941E -8.5730E
ğ		CHO	ž	œ	•		•0H≥	•		000	222	000	000	020
FREDIENCY	,	1. f (REF	TY (REF.	HACH NUMBE	VELOCITY	.00	RE (1/2•RHO•VEL		R	-6.2017E -6.4773E -1.3248E 0.	-3.6262E -5.8406E -1.7812E 0.	3.2225E 2.5506E -6.479fE 0.	5.3919E 6.9193E 1.3564E U.	-4.5335E -4.9522E -1.3483E
	77	FREQUENC	VELOCITY			÷	SSURE			0000	6000	900	0000	0000 0000
SCILLATORY	מיונוט מטנוט מטנו	סטכבם סטכבם	EDUCED VEL	REE STREAM	REE STREAM	ENSI TY	YNAMIC PRE!		Σ.	-6.6667E 1.3377E 1.3491E 2.5499E	-2.0789E -2.9028E 2.4396E 2.5888E 0.	7.5105E -6.3219E -9.3216E 1.5492E	8.5586E 3.1092E -8.5774E -1.1911E	-4.9f78E 9.3@38E 1.4361F 2.3012E
Č	Š	e œ	2	Ĭ.	Ľ.	Ä	à			0000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000	02 02 01 01	0000
									RL	ROW = 1 3.1277E 7.7999E 3.6769E 2.7754E	ROM = 2 8.0541E 4.2242E 3.9.52E 5.2.72E	ROW = 3 -1.7729E -4.374E -9.7456E 7.7188E	ROW = 4 -1.9852E -6.8585E -3.9420E -4095E	RDH = 5 2.214E 5.8394E 3.6973E 2.2574E
										-60-				

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000	000	040	0 0 A		00 Q 00 H	0 0 0 0 4 W	##D	900
1.9905E	6. 30 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	7	1.29498 3.24548 6.16418	4.090988 1.100248 6.000008	4.4.4.00000000000000000000000000000000	. 6624 . 69998 . 68798	. 563716 99087 88088	.1436E .7508E
400		440	1 E	4010 1	400 400	400 4040	es es es La es es	พ พ พ
m m m 0 0 0	m m m ccc	minim G G G	m m m 000	ណិក្ស ១ ០ ០	mmm 000	ភាព ០០೮		ள்ளள் 000
-7.9887 -2.7948 -1.1463	1.988 2.2683 1.5883 0.	1.7172 3.9474 1.1960 0.	-5.6749 -2.3048 1.6267 0.	-1.6181 -1.4788 5.9130 0.	3.4722 1.1232 -4.0810 0.	3.8287 2.0238 3.1910	7.3188 8.8128 2.8251 0.	2.1543 3.6949
200	666	886	886	800	585	885	100	600
-1.09036 -1.23066 1.73676 0.	4.6603E 4.75603E 0.000	6.1771E 4.1976E -4.3782E 0.0	11.22.22.22.42.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00	######################################	2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2	1.2449E 2.7464E 3.3236E 0.	2.30846 8.20795 6.51036 0.	2.03016 2.423016 4.0006
949	200	220	484	440	000	555	000	800
-1.7038E 6.2281E 1.0193E 0.	-9.9874 -1.28196 -6.19296 0.	1.1.00% 11.1.00% 0.00% 0.00%	-4.0002E 1.1167E 1.3626E 0.	-4.3271E 3.2291E 9.6817E 0.	-2.7807E -6.4063E -9.3474E 0.	2.8106E -7.0847E -2.0533E 0.	2.4511E -4.1622E -4.5456E 0.	3.0005E -1.2577E -2.9530E
866	1000	000	000	000	808	800	440	100
3.2695E 1.2297E 6.6362E	-1.0908E -4.2138E -1.0576E 0.	-9.8672E -1.4915E 0.	1.51886 4.39846 1.70136	7. 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	-2.5424E -1.57156 1.13936	-2.1376E -2.2764E -1.9716E-0	-3.7351E -4.1930E -3.5799E 0.	-1.8196E -3.6036E -1.5304E
0020	02 01 01	2000	000	00	011	000	0000	000 T
3.7066E 1.8684E -3.3263E 0.	-1.04406 -4.07226 5.93406 0.	-3.7849E -1.9005E 7.0677E 0.	9.3337E 4.1829E -1.8902E 0.	8.8990E 4.0247E -8.3388E 0.	-1.9762E -2.0395E 1.2479E 0.	-8.2248E -5.2752E 1.6746E 0.	-7.1672E -4.8621E 2.6766E 0.	-6.8630E -5.5610F 8.7939E
00 91	000	000	000	600	000	000	01 01	90
1.9922E -1.0628E -9.8388E 0.	4.8690E 1.3047E 1.3951E 0.	-1.0005E 1.1437E 5.4807E 0.	-1.2399E -7.0504E -4.0479E 0.	6.8621E- -2.3731E- -5.4764E	1.0829E 3.216nE 4.1498E 0.	-2.8477E- 2.5728E 2.7877E 0.	1.7560E 6.5947E 1.9440E 0.	-2.8059E 2.9452F 1.8436E
050	0000	000	020	200	### 600	010	200	853
-2.6468E -4.2802E -1.8183E U.	2.3393E 2.0786E -9.1653E 0.	5.91376 5.25236 1.33386 0.	-1.0236E -1.319èE -7.5104E 0.	-5.9586E -9.6177E -1.0317E 0.	5.0047E 7.0856E -1.2233E 0.	8.4463E 1.4010E 0.5664F 0.	9.0371E 1.3925E 2.3176E 0.	5.1639E 2483E 3.1676E
0000 0000	0000	0000	8886	1100	5000	9999	757	00 . 7
-1.4648E -2.2438E 7.3449E 2.3699E	5.52656 -4.15166 -4.55116 2.62336 0.	6.2412E 2.7788E -8.7469E -1.0529E	-1,1843E 1.8743E 6.0459E 1.5619E	-2.72356 -5.90376 3.80276 -2.15486	1.30368 -4.633168 -5.08298 2.86428	1.4017E 1.1429E -4.6879E 8.6263E	9.1c45E -7.6432E -3.1538E -5.2163F	3.3710E 0.9704E -1.6183E
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0000	0 0 0 0	4889	001000	-01001	000	9000	000
ROW = 6 6,4579E 3.4575E 3.9519F 4.547F	808 ± 7 -1.2819E -3.7 76E -9. 673E 7.2765E	RDW = 8 -1.4318E -5.7712E -3.9150E -3.4172E	RDN = 9 4.6979E 1.4682E 1.9391E -1.1207E	80W =10 1.3925E 7.2 55E 2.1892E -7.2432E	ROW =11 -2.7412E -8.5232E -3.5871E 9.5150E	80H = 12 -3. 261E -1.7568E -1.7402E 5.4792E	70H = 13 -4.3238E -1.5378E -6.9764E -9.574E	408 14 -1.451E -9. 987F -7.2457E

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	400	400	000	#	0	9	0	00	
	1.8387E -7.5156E -4.6171E 0.	60.00 00.00 00.00 00.00 00.00 00.00	0. 0. 9.77n4E	0. 0. 1.3846E	0. 0. 7. x \$500	0. 0. 9.62705	0. 0. 1.71678	0. 0. 1.6214E	. .
	0022	222	02	00	10	90	01	00	
	-4,3398E -4,6408E -4,4802E	-4.8470E -7.9722E -3.5381E 0.	0. 0. 1.3207E	0.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	000 000 000 000 010 010	0. 0. -6.0949E	0. 0. 1.031.4F	0. 0. 1.2593E	
	000	404	00	10	00	00	88	000	
	######################################	7.074FF	0. 0. 0. 1.77676	0. 0. 1.38126 2.19196	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	0.00.00.00.11.00.00.11.00.00.11.00.00.11.00.00	0. 0. 1.1977E 8.7728E	0. 0. 12.0316E -1.6903E	
	000	999	9 4 4	00	440	000	400	00	
.0	-2.988 2.4709E 0.2951E	-2.7622E 2.7927E 4.2939E 0.	0. 0. 1.3241E 1.9186E	0. 0. 0. 3.3214E	0. 0. 0.9860E 1.6108E	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	0. 0. -1.0400E -6.6089E	0. 0. 4.2096E -2.4101E	
	100	000	00	100	000	000	110	20	
•	2.0649E 1.0432E 3.2897E 0.	1.8864E 2.3544E 4.1966E 0.	0. 0. 7.5109E -8.1550E=	0. 0. 1.2471E	0. 0. 0. 19.0161E -8.5592E=	0.00.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.0	0. 0. 1.3.670154.1669E	0. 0. 1. 2.0636E 4.8592E	. . .
	000	000	02 01	000	02	000	001	43	
•	2.5609E 8.1570E -1.582E 0.	7.8367E 5.1765E -1.8613E 0.	0. 0. -1.4858E -1.9256E	0. 0. -7.5390E 1.8605E	0. 0. 1.1401E -1.6178E	0. 0. -7.5971E 2.4078E	0. 0. -3.4409E 6.5885E	0. 0. 1.4.8571E 2.4128E	
	200	0010	20-	00	-01	000	00	9 0 0	
.0	-8.8707E -3.7692E -3.4595F 0.	2.1928E -3.3044E -1.1058E 0.	0. 0. 8.5825E -4.8296E	0. 0. 1.2079E -8.4395E	0. 0. -6.7884E-4.9027E	0. 0. 8.7152E -8.6373E	0. 0. 0. -1.3484E	0. 0. 1.8199E -5.0873E	. .
	02 02 01	999	02	00	92	00	01	00	
· 0	74.84666 -5.29596 -1.051 E	-7.9972E -1.4475E -2.7546E 0.	0. 0. 1.4874E -1.0:15E	0. 0. 7.8454E -4.5004E	0. 0. 0. 1.1409E -1.0605E	0. 0. 0. 7.81696 -6.0730E	0. 0. 3.4365E -6.6987E	0. 4. 4.9007E -5.9297E	· •
.0	-1.0030E 01 1.2974E 01 1.6972E 01 -3.1114E-01 0.	-1.1961E 01 -7.0528E 00 1.6515E 01 3.2194E 00	0. 0. 0. -2.2422E-01	0. 0. 0. 8.2047E 00	0. 0. 0. -3.9811E-01	9. 0. 0. 8.3237E na	3. 6. 0. -6.)923E-01	9. 5. 0. 4.78525 no	
	992	0000	92	û	02	96	01	ć	
•	ROW =15 2.5733E 8.8297E 2.713E -2.5379E 0.	ROW =16 2.9189E 1.4152E 7.9315E 1.1463E	ROW =17 0. 0. 0. 1. 124E	ROW =18 0. 0. 0. 0. 4.7.54E	ROW =19 0. 0. 0. 1.v613E	ROW =20 0. 0. 0. 0. 6.2826E	ROW =21 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	RON =22 0. 0. 0. 0. 5. 515F	ROW =23 0. 0.

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Sample Problem 3

A 45° delta wing-control surface combination is analyzed for M = 0.5 and f = 5.0 cps. There are 4 spanwise and 4 chordwise AIC control stations for both the wing and control surface. The planform geometry and AIC control station locations are shown in Figure 4.8. The input parameters are summarized below and a listing of the data input cards and computer output follows.

X(1) = 0.0' X(2) = 2.0' X(3) = 2.0' X(4) = 3.0' X(5) = 4.0'

Y(1) = 0.0' Y(2) = 0.0' Y(3) = 2.0'

SOUND = 1116.87 ft/sec

NMACH = 1 Number of Mach numbers

KF = 0 Input frequencies

NFREQ = 1 Number of frequencies

LCOLL = 1 Print collocation station coordinates

LPUNCH = 4 Punch cards for total AIC matrix

NWCX = 4 Number of chordwise AIC collocation stations on wing

NCCX = 4 Number of chordwise AIC collocation stations on

control surface

NIONCX = 4 Factor for determining number of chordwise integration

stations

NIY = 4 Number of spanwise AIC collocation stations

ISOLAT = 0 Surfaces are not isolated

FMACH(1) = 0.5 Mach number

FREQ(1) = 5.0 Frequency

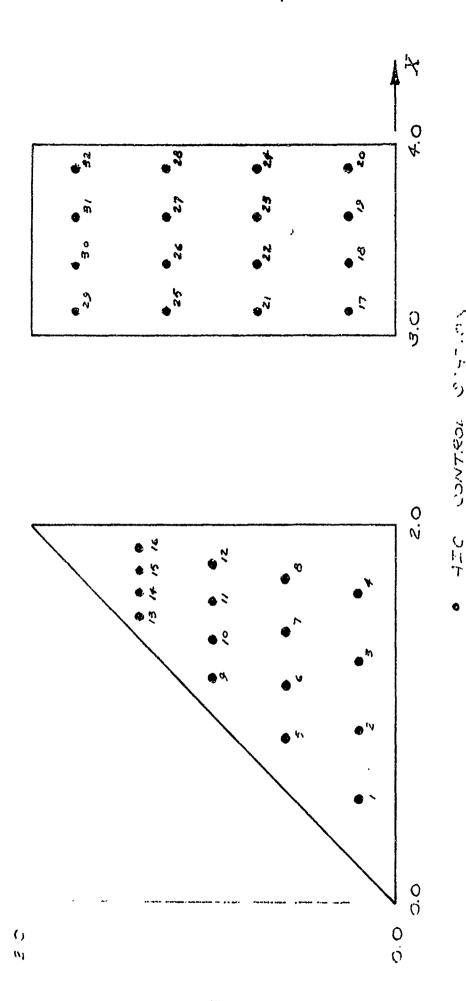
YAIC(1,W) = 0.2' YAIC(2,W) = 0.6' YAIC(3,W) = 1.0'

YAIC(4,W) - 1.4'

 $YAIC(1,CS) \approx 0.25'$ $YAIC(2,CS) \approx 0.75'$ YAIC(3,CS) = 1.25'

YAIC(4,CS) = 1.75

$XAIC(1,1,W) = 0.56^{\circ}$ $XAIC(1,4,W) = 1.64^{\circ}$	XAIC(1,2,W) = 0.92	XAIC(1,3,W) = 1.28
XAIC(2,1,W) = 0.88	XAIC(2,2,W) = 1.16'	XAIC(2,3,W) = 1.44
XAIC(2,4,W) = 1.72'		
XAIC(3,1,W) = 1.20' $XAIC(3,4,W) = 1.80$ '	XAIC(3,2,W) = 1.40'	XAIC(3,3,W) = 1.60'
XAIC(4,1,W) = 1.52'	XAIC(4,2,W) = 1.64	XAIC(4,3,W) = 1.76
XAIC(4,4,W) = 1.88'		
XAIC(1,1,CS) = 3.125'	XAIC(1,2,CS) = 3.375	XAIC(1,3,CS) = 3.625'
XAIC(1,4,CS) = 3.875'		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
XAIC(2,1,CS) = 3.125 XAIC(2,4,CS) = 3.875	XAIC(2,2,CS) = 3.375'	XAIC(2,3,CS) = 3.625'
XAIC(3,1,CS) = 3.125'	XAIC(3,2,CS) = 3.375'	XAIC(3,3,CS) = 3.625'
XAIC(3,4,CS) = 3.875'		(- ;- ;- ;-) . U.U.Z.J
XAIC(4,1,CS) = 3.125'	XAIC(4,2,CS) = 3.375	XAIC(4,3,CS) = 3.625'
XAIC(4,4,CS) = 3.875'		



Sample FROBLEY & J.13-13-110 FIGURE 4.8 -

BATA CARD COLUNN NUMBER

111111111112222 2/2/23313313313444444444555555556666666677/7777778 123456780#1234567%9#12345£7%9#1×34567%9#1234567%9#1234567%9#1234567%9#1234567%9#

	MACH NO. FRED. Y-WING	1983 1883 1831 1831	X - L B I C X - L B I C X X - L B I C X X - L B I C X X X - L B I C X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X
∜ =		1.166	3.375
1 4.0		0.88n 1.600	3.125
3.8 1116.87 1	1.408	1.646 1.400 1.880	3.875 3.475 5.875
± + 	1.000	1.280 1.200 1.760	3.625 3.625
2 • 0	0.600	0.920 1.720 1.640	3.375 3.375 3.375
a. a	0.290	1.520 2.40 2.520	3.125 3.125

1234567894123456789#12345k789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898

DATA CARD COLUMN NUMBER

FIGURE 4.9 - LISTING OF INDUT DATA CARDS FOR SUBSONIC SAMPLE PROBLEM 3.

<u> SAMONAN SAMONAN</u>

HUGHES AIRCRAFT CO. SUBSONIC AIC PROGRAM

FLIGHT CONDITIONS AND GEOMETRY

RH0.0.10000000E 01	TAIL	3.000	1.000	2.000	2,000	1.000	♦. 008	•	•	16	•	*
SPEED OF SOUND * 1116.870 L/T	ONIM	•0	2.000	.0	2.000	• 0	4,000	•	•	9	4	•
MACH NUMBER = 0.50000		L.E. STATION (L)	ROOT CHORD (L)	L.E. SPAN (L)	T.E. SPAN (L)	TIP CHORD (L)	TOTAL AREA (L+L)	SPAN COLL. STA.	CHORD COLL. STA.	CHORD INTG. STA.	SPAN PRES MODES	CHORD PRES MODES

		20	3	ē	õ				250	56		010	20 S	000	50
		6.1995478	0.1997205	0.1998672	0.1909468			0.36234 0.108034 0.108034	0 - 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0.1206728	0.1813368	0.1699008	0.1929235	0、19656事務 0、197巻09節	0.1991088 0.1999688
		01	0.1	10	7 O				7 7 0 6	1100	102	44	40	44	220
ON THE WING		0.105486E	0.178694E	0.1898916	0.1973736	DN:3		0.931830E	0:194946E	01116035長	0.1740196	0:168167E 0.177635E	0,190148E	0.196371E 0.197450E	1,190877E
A TES		0	10	1,0	10	THE REAL		000	1 d	20 0	55	# # 0 0	1 1 1 1 1		55
ATION COURDIN		0.952418E	0.1353316	0.1693176	0.192026	STATION COORDINATES ON TO		0.422785E 0.792635E	0.1872225	0.112914E	0.166035E 0.192945E	0.166977E 0.174720E	0.187120E 0.197329E	0.196235E 0.197118E	0.198532E 0.199695F
ST.	s	90	00	31	11	COOR	S	000	10	100	122	12 12	10	100	01
UNSTEADY AERO COLLOCATION STATION COORDINATES	xc VALUES	0.276266E	0.9359106	0.149513E	0.186879E	INTEGRATION STATION	XI VALUES	0.393825E 0.667987E	0.1777636	0.111315E 0.126453E	0.157672E 0.187722E	0.166370E	0.183949E 0.195344E		0.199469E
AEF			00	0.1	01	EGRA		00		01		01		4	
UNSTEAD	۵ ۲	• 0	0.765367E	0.1414216	0.184776E	NI	1,	0.3901816		0.1111146		0.166294E		J.196157E	
	S STA VO	₩	N	כיו	₹ ,		S STA VO	ਜ		R		m		•	

HJGHES AIRCRAFT CO. SUBSONIC AIC PROGRAM (CONT-D)

		5	10	93	0.1			4444	5500	5555	2222
		0.399774	0.3997746	0.3997748	0.3997748			0.4420940 0.4420940 0.44409949 0.44409099	0.5106978 0.5428848 0.5790058 0.679008	0.4106978 0.2428948 0.4790048 0.3990998	0.3104978 0.3428848 0.3790038 0.3990968
TAIL		0.382743E 01	0.382743E 01	0.382743E 01	0.382743E 01			0.305958E 01 0.33647E 01 0.37671E 01	0.33847E 01 0.33847E 01 0.370771E 01 0.396418E 01	0.33547E 01 0.33547E 01 0.37077E 01	0.305556 01 0.3336478 01 0.3707718 01 0.3964188 01
S ON THE		0.30	0.38	0.36	0.3	TAIL		0000	ดัดตัด	0000	0000
N COORDINATES		0.347621E 01	0.3476218 01	0.347621E 01	0.347621E 01	ATES ON THE		0.302025E 01 0.325000E 01 0.361788E 01 0.392063E 01	0.302029E 01 0.325000E 01 0.361788E 01 0.392063E 01	0.325005E 01 0.325000E 01 0.361788E 01 0.392063F 01	0.302025E 01 0.325000E 01 0.361788E 01 0.392063E 01
UNSTEADY AERO COLLOCATION STATION COORDINATES	XC VALIES	0.313813E 91	0.313813E 01	0.313813E 91	0.313813E 01	INTEGRATION STATION COORDINATES ON THE	XI VALUES	0.317257E 01 0.317257E 01 0.352379E 01 0.386187E 01	0.300226E 01 0.317297E 01 0.352379E 01 0.386187E 01	0.3002268 91 0.3172578 01 0.3523798 01 0.386187E 01	0.300226E 01 0.317257E 01 0.352379E 01 0.386187E 01
UNSTEADY AERO C	7.0		0.765367E 00	0.1414216)1	0.184775E 01	INTEGRATIO	¥1	0.396181E UG	0.111114E 01	G.166294E J1	0.196157E 01
	S STA 40	~	0	ю	4		S STA '10	н	N	m	4

HUGHES AIRCRAFT CO. SUBSONIC AIC PROGRAM (CONT-D)

		10	10	01	0.1
		0.1640002 01	0.172000# 01	0.1800002 01	0.1886002 01
		10	10	10	10
THE WING		0.1280008 31	0:144000E 01	0,160000E 01	0.174000E 01
*		0	, , ,	- 4	-
COORDINATES		0.926000E 00	0.116000E 01	0.1400006 01	0.164000E 01
TATION	nes	00			01
AIC COLLOCATION STATION COORDINATES ON THE WING	XAIC VALUES	0.560000E 00	0.880000€ 00	0.120000E 01	0.152000E 01
AIC		00	00	01	01
	YAIC	0.200000E 00	0.600000E 00	0.100000E 01	0.140000E 01

HUGHES AIRCRAFT CO. SUBSONIC AIC PROGRAM (CONT-D)

		10	0.1	10	10
		0.3875nog 01	0.387500E 01	0.387500E 01	0.3875006 01
		10	10	10	01
THE TAIL		0.362500F 01	0.362500E 01	0.3625005 01	0.362500E 01
₹ S:		0.1	.	10	0.2
COORDINATE		0.3375006 01	n.3375naE 01	0.337500E 01	0.337500E 01
AIC COLLOCATION STATION COORDINATES ON THE TAIL	XAIC VALUES	0.312500E 01	0.312506F 01	0.312500E 01	0.312500E 01
AIC (9.0	90	01	0.1
	YAIC	0.256ო006 90	0.75680.5 00	0.1250006 01	0.17500AE 01

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

Ξ		. 6779E 01 . 6779E 00 . 6719E 01 . 21919E 01 . 9739E-01	6.6186E 00 2.9843E 00 4.0268E 00 1.3714E 00 1.5044E-01 2.7458E-01	-2.8957E 01 -7.8314E 00 -9.8509E 00 -1.36509E 01 -1.4550E-01 2.8859E-01	6.7138E 01 2.3235F 01 8.2366E 00 1.4473E 00 1.2073F-01
		WWW HEE	003 - 2 - 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
ā	r J	-4.91416 03 -8.90886 03 -3.43146 03 -1.42346 01 -2.38178 00 -2.38178 00	-4.6369E 0 -1.1280E 0 -2.3786E 0 -6.7560E 0 1.1702E 0	1.3025E 1.6942E 7.5844E -6.4762E 1.1459E	3.42276 6.65527 2.59076 -1.15726 7.21816
;	£	-1.3970E 02 -2.6726E 01 -2.8112E 01 -2.0327E 00 -2.4997E-01	3,4286 01 3,76606 00 2,24426 00 -2,14236 00 3,15736-01 -5,90236-02	1.22176 01 1.30136 01 6.4704F 00 -2.1318F 00 3.2049F-01	5,5107E 01 2,7931E 01 7,0142E 00 -2,3302F 00 3,4867E-01
		888464	20001	100000	80 80 100 100
	젍	-3.1958E 3.3245E 2.640EE -3.03%1E 7.6408E	-1.0495E 6.4005E 1.6738E 9.8038E -1.6907E	9.2956 -8.5956 -6.3936 -0.41056 -1.281056 5.28426	2. 1073E -2. 1137E 1.5671E -2.5938F
COEFFICIENTS	¥	2.0440E 02 1.055E 02 1.0365E 02 8.5137E-01 8.4097E-01	2,0049E 01 3,1467E 01 -4,6586E-01 9,2242E-01 -4,9277E-01	-2,7591E 01 -1,7148E 00 -1,41094E 00 8,9416E-01 -5,0107E-01 9,8139E-01	-6.4825E 01 -5.9912F 01 -1.1506E 00 4.7732E-01 -5.6300E-01
OEF		00000 00000 00000	000 000 000 000 000	00000	K 45 G (T 15)
INFLUENCE C	R	8.45.00 4.40.00 1.1.00.00 4.1.00.00 4.00.00 6.00.00 6.00.00	2.0128E 1.5653E 1.3121E -4.968E -4.9709E	-9,15506 -5,69366 -2,37936 -4,41146 -2,29006	-6.3603E -3.3564E 5.7895E -0.7291F 3.3703E
AERODYNAMIC IN	ĭ	-4.5876E 01 -2.7343E 02 -5.9477E 01 -2.0916E-01 1.7339E-01 -1.4009E 00	-5.0438E 00 -2.9621E 01 -1.2304E 01 -2.042E-01 -1.5131E 06	-7.7901E 00 2.3651F 01 3.5957F 90 2.1284E-01 -1.5304F 90	2.3854 7.5354 10.4525 10.562 10.3408
AEI		0000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	200000	50 03 03 03
	Ą	-7.79048 -1.23588 -3.65108 4.47916 -2.04116 1.36356	->.6302E -5.1298E -1.0448E 1.2082E -1.2879E 7.2114E	1.49748 1.23568 1.43678 1.464.8 -1.12418 0.82598	5.14,86 2.4506 2.4663E 4 2976E
	Ξ	-2.9785E 01 4.3412F 01 7.3226F 01 -1.4966F 01 5.58476F-02	7.5.75E 00 -9.630 5.5177E 00 -5.129 1.1.18E 01 -1.044 1.6202E 02 1.206 -4.9175E-02 -1.281 6.4175E-01 -2.117	• •	4,532% 6 4,343 -2,4148E 61 3,4847FFU
	ā	13696 04 5556 03 5556 03 516 03 546-01 1386 09	A 8 8 8 9 9 9 9	ROH = 3 -6.413E 02 -9.514E 03 -9.716E 03 -3.652E 02 4.755E-9 -3.725E-9	RUN. 4 -2. 456 01 -4. 4266 11 -6.4 166 03 -1. 74 6 6

HUGHES AIRCRAFT CO. SUBSONIC AIC PROGRAH (CONT-D)

5.00000E 30

1.00000 00

DSCILLATORY FREQUENCY (CPS)

REFFRENCE CHORD

5.625716-02 1.777568 01 REDUCED FREGUENCY (REF. CHUPD)

5.00000E-01 REDUCED VELOCITY (REF. CHORD)

5.58435E 02 FREE STREAM HACH NUMBER FREE STREAM VELOCITY

DENSITY 1.00

1.55925E 05 DYNAMIC PRESSURF (1/2.RHO.VEL.*2)

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	\$ 31 a K & 4	La wa da	ه لا الله لا يا م	က်လို့ ရှိ ကို ရှိ၏	ရှိ လိုဆို အရှိ မိ	44.944	ខេត្តកំ
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	40044	RAHHARK		มหนึ่งขุ้นส	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	0000bb44	4 2 2 2 4 4
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•	44444	ने के ने ने ने ले	ने हैं ने ने	રુ સલાળેલ ક	မှန် ဂျမှုက်ဆို	04444	ကိုလိုလိုင်
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2 -6		22 24 25 24 22 24 25 24	400448 40054b	444644	6 4 4 6 4 4 6 4 4 6 4 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	9 T M
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4E-0	ភាពាភាព ភ្នំព្	45 CO 45 00 00 00 00	######################################	B 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	8008 6000 6000 6000	## 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	ភាព ភូមិ ភូមិ
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ાં	ထား ကုန် လက် ဟု	ရက် ရာ မြောင်း မြောင်း ကို ရာ မြောင်း မြောင်း	က်တို့ ကိုလ် ကိုလို	さいかいしゃか	4 2 6 9 4 4	200740	4 10 00.
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ä	* V & A & & C & W C A & A C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	8 7 0 0 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2 4 2 5 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	7 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2006 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300	0 0 0 0 m m gg /
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-1.0297E (-4.2293E (-4.7270E (-4.7270E (-4.7501E (-4.750 2000 1.8428F -3.1063E 4.0589F 3.6355E 0100 4.9387F 6.3215E 7.5999E 1.6095E 9339 -8.7547E (9.2502E (5.7265E (92 -5.8813E 0 1.2447E 0 -1.1418F 0 -4.6667F 0 1.01526 0 -9.86106 0 -1.70776 0 -3.39226 0 002 -1.0953E (-4.2925E (7.0204E f) 1.5990E (2.2945E 3.7169E 1.8724E 1.0117E 33023 2.0709E 0 5.6701E 0 8.1250E 0 1.3519E 0

2550

-5. 5958 -5. 5958 -6. 5558 -6. 5858 -5. 585

-87-

PART IV - SECTION B4.0

LISTING OF SUBSONIC AIC COMPUTER PROGRAM

```
CHAIN
      COMPLEX A, AA, ANM, CZERO, WASH, AIC
      DIMENSION TEMP(40.40), AIC(40.80). WASH(40), FM(40,40)
      COMMON/C1/A(Mm), AA(dn, Ru), ANM(dn, 40), CZERO
      COMMON/C2/HKFR(20).ZKER(20),FMACH(4),FREQ(10),NOM(5).IL(50),
                 HCGR(6).ZCGR(6).WXCMN(11).WBCN(31).WBIN(11).WI(90).
                 XE(5), YE(3), UX(10), UY(10), HXIMN(11), SIX(40 2), SCX(10.2),
     2
                 ETA( 1)
      COMMON/C3/Y(11), XAIC(10,10,2), YAIC(10,2), B(40,40), R(40,40),
                 C(14.40).T(40,40),TM(40,40),TR(40,40),TI(44.40)
     1
      COMMON/C4/CLEN.NGSKRN.NPY.SOUND.NMACH.NFREQ.MAUG.NIUNCX,RHO.
                 NMODES, L'COLL, LPRNSH, LPRCO, IIY, IIX, NSURF, ISOLAT, FN, FC,
     6
                 NCOLS, NOMIT, MACH, XCOLL, YCOLL, PI, U, QWCX, CXMN, IMOD, IROW,
                 EM. EK, BZ, NWIX, NCIX, CRON, NWCY, IFR, E1, E2, QWY, QWWX,
     H
                 SN. WRO, NIY, NWCX, NCCX, NWPX, NCPX, NXWING, NYHING, NXCS, NYCS
      COMMON/C5/LPHNCH.KF
      FOUTVALENCE (AA, AIC), (A, WASH), (FM, T)
C ***
C ***
      WRITE (6,66)
   56 FORMAT(1H1)
    1 CALL KEDA
      FH = 2*NWIX + 1
      FC = 2*NCIX + 1
      QWWX = 2.0*PT/FW
      QWCX = 2.44PI/FC
      OHY = PI/FLOAT( ?*NIY)
      CALL GEOM
      CALL TRAMP(NIY.NHCX,NCCX,NXHING,NYHING,NXCS,NYCS,2,HRG,SN)
      NRS=NIY*(NHCX+NCCX)
      NCS=NXWING*NYWING+NXCS*NYCS
      DO ' OU NIT=1.NRS
      DO 200 MIT=1.NCS
  200 TEMP(NIT, MIT)=TR(NIT, MIT)
      CALL TRAMP(NIY.NHCX,NCCX,NXHING,NYHING,NXCS,NYCS,1.HRO.SN)
      D(1 > 01 N1 T= ) . NRS
      DO . 01 MIT=1.NCS
  201 TR(NIT, MIT) = TEMP(NIT, MIT)
      DO 100 MACH=1.NHACH
      MACH = MACH
      FM : FMACH(HACH)
      U = FM*SOUNH
      400 = MR0/0
      R2 - 1.0 - EM#FM
      CALL KOUT(1)
      IF (ICOLL .NF. 0) CALL KOUT(2)
      DO INU TERMINERED
      IFR = IFR
      IF (KF .EQ. 1) FREQ(IFR)=FREQ(IFR)=U/(M80+2.0+P1)
      FK=:- 0*PT*FRFQ(IFR)*W80/U
      NSUP! = 1 (WING) OR 2 (CONTROL SURFACE)
      NCX = NHCX
      MOMIT = 1
      NHODES - NXWING*NYWING + NXCS*NYCS
      MANG - NCOLS + NMODES
      00 " J-1 NCOLS
      n = (i, j)
      DO 4 K=1. MAUG
    4 \text{ AA(J-K)} = C7FRO
                                 -89-
       IROW = 1
       no is NSURF=1.
```

```
NSURF = NSURF
   DO 14 TY=1.NTY
   IIY = IY
   IF (NOHIT-MOMIT.LT.A) GO TO 7
   IF(IY-NOM(MOMIT).EQ.0) GO TO 15
     YCOLL = SN+Y(IY)
   DO 12 IX=1,NCX
   IIX = IX
   XCOLL= XS(1, NSURF. 1X, 1Y)
   CALL CORD
   OO OF MEI, NHODES
    SR = IR(IROW.H)
    SI = f1(fROW.H)*FK/WBO
   MNC = NCOLS + M
of WASH(MNC) = CMPLX(SR.ST)
    DO 40 N=1, NCOLS
on CALL CGRED(A.N.N)
    IROW = IROW . 1
12 CONTINUE
      GO TO 14
13
      I+ TIMOM = TIMOM
14 CONTINUE
    NCX = NCCX
15 CONTINUE
    CALL XLSQ
    CALL ATCS
CALL KOUT(6)
    IF (LPUNCH .NE. 9) CALL KOUT(/)
140 CONTINUE
    60 10 1
    FND
```

```
CKEBA
            KFDA
      SURROUTINE KFDA
      COMPLEX A.AA. ANN. CZERO. WASH. AIC
      DIMENSION AIC(40, d0), WASH(40)
      COMMON/C1/A(Au), AA(AO, RO), ANM(40, 40), CZERO
      COMMON/C2/HKFR(20),ZKER(20),FMACH(6),FREQ(10),NOM(5).1L(50),
                 HCOR(6).ZCOR(6).WXCMM(11).WBCM(11).WBIM(11).WI(40).
                 XF(5), YE(3), UX(10), UY(10), WXIMN(11), SIX(46.2), SCX(36.2).
                 ETACILL
      COMMON/C3/Y(1:), XAIC(10,10.2), YAIC(10,2), B(40,40), R(40,40),
                 C(10.40), T(40,40), TM(40,40), TR(40,40), TI(40,40)
      COMMON/C4/CLEN.NGSKRN,NPY,SOUND,NMACH,NFREQ,MAUG,NIUNCX,RHO,
                 NHODES.LCOLL.LPRWSH.1PRCO.IIY.IIX.NSURF.ISOLAT.FW.FC.
                 NCOLS.NOMIT.MACH.XCOLL.YCOLL.PI,U,OHCX.CXMN.IHOD.IRON.
                 EH. EK. B. . NWIX, NCIX. CRON, NWCY, IFR, E1, F2, QWY. QWWX,
                 SN. HRO. NIY. NHCX, NCCX. NHPX, NCPX, NXHING, NYHING, NXCS, NYCS
      COMMON/C5/LPUNCH, KF
      FQUIVALENCE (AA, AIC), (A, WASH)
   11 FORMAT(AF12.H)
   12 FURMAT(AT12)
      REAH(5,11)(XF(1),1=1,5)
      READ(5.11) (YE(1), I=1,3), SOUND
      RHO=1.0
      READ (5,12) NMACH, KE, NFREQ, LCOLL, LPUNCH
      PEAR (5,12) NWCX.NCCX.NIONCX.NIY.ISOLAT
      INWIS=0
      NWPX=NWCX
      NXWING=NWCX
      NCPx=NCCX
      NXCS=NCCX
      MMCA=MIA
      NPY=NIY
      NYWING=NIY
      NYCS=NIY
      NCOLS=NPY*(NWPX+NCPX)
      NCIX=NCCX+NIONCX
      NWIX=NWCX+NIONCX
      NHTS = NHCY+NHCX +NIY+NCCX
      no an I=1.NHTS
   40 \text{ WI(1)} = 1.0
      IF (INWTS.NE.4) READ(5.11) (WT(I), I=1, NWTS)
      NCOIS = NPY * (NWPX + NCPX)
      NCTY =
                NCCX*NIONCX
      NHTX=
               NWCX+NIONCX
      NOMIT = 0
      00 4 1=1,5
    A NOM(1) = 0
      II (NWCY.GE.NIY) GO TO 5
      NOMIT : NIY-NHCY
      READ(5.12) (NOM(1),[=1,NOM11)
    · REAB(·. II) (FMACH(I), I=1, NMACH)
      DO / [-1.NMACH
      If (FMACH(1).1F.H. 19) RO TO 7
      WRI IF (*, 13)
   IS FORMATOTH
                     A HACH NUMBER GREATER THAN 0.99 HAS BEEN READ IN----
     ICASE (FRMINATED)
      CALL EXIT
    / CONTINUE
      READ (5,11) (FREQ(1), I=1, NFREQ)
      READ(0,11) (YAIC(1,1), T=1, NYWING)
      REAB(5.11) (YAIC(1.2).1=191NYCS)
```

```
READ(5.11) ((XAIC(I,J,1),[=1,NXWING),J=1,NYWING)
READ(5.11) ((XAIC(I,J,2),I=1.NXCS),J=1,NYCS)
IF(NCIX.GT.40.OR.NWIX.GT.40) GO TO 86
IF(NWCX+NWCY.NCCX+NIY.GT.40) GO TO 86
IF(NWPX-(NWPX-NCPX).GT.50) GO TO 86
RETURN
RETURN
RA FM = FMACH(1)
CALL KOUT(1)
CALL KOUT(5)
RETURN
END
```

```
CKOUT
            KOUT
      SUBPOUTINE KOUT (IND)
      COMPLEX A, AA, ANM, CZERO, WASH, AIC
      DIMENSION SURF(2,2), XPR(50), AIC(40,80), WASH(40)
      COMMON/C1/A(RII), AA(40,80), ANM(40.40), CZERU
      COMMON/C2/HKFR(20), ZKER(20), FMACH(6), FREQ(10), NOM(5), IL(50),
                HCOR(6), ZCOR(6), WXCMN(11), WBCN(11), WBIN(11), WT(90),
     1
                 XE(5), YE(3), UX(10), UY(10), WXINN(11), SIX(40.2), SCX(10.2),
     2
      COMMON/C3/Y(11), XAIC(10,10,2), YAIC(10,2), B(40,40), R(40,40),
                C(40,40),T(40,40),TM(40,40),TR(40,40),TI(40,40)
      COHMON/C4/CLFN.NGSKRN,NPY,SOUND.NHACH,NFREQ.MAUG.NIOMCX,RHO,
                NHODES, LCOLL, LPRWSH, LPRCO, 11Y, 11X, NSURE, ISOLAT, FW, FC,
     6
                HCOLS, HOHIT, MACH. XCOLL. YCOLL, PI, U, QHCX, CXMN, IMOD, IROW,
                EM.FK.B2.NWIX.NCIX.CBON, NWCY.IFR.E1.E2.QWY.QWWX.
     Я
                 SN. HBO, NIY, NHCX, NCCX, NHPX, NCPX, NXHING, NYHING, RXCS, NYCS
      COMMON/C5/LPUNCH, KF
      EQUIVALENCE (AA, AIC), (A, WASH), (XPR, IL)
                                        JIATHR,
      DATA (SURF(1.1), [=1,2)/8HWING
      GO TO (10,20,50,40,50,60,70), IND
      ***********
   10 XV=XE(5)-XE(4)
      XX = XE(3) - XE(2)
      AW=2.0*(XE(3)*YE(3)+0.5*XE(2)*(YE(3)-YE(2)))
      AT=2.0*XV*YE(3)
      WRITE(6,11)EM, SOUND, RHO, XE(1), XE(4), XE(3), XV, YE(2), YF(3), YE(3),
     1YE(<), XX, XV, AW, AT, NWCY, NIY, NWCX, NCCX, NWIX, NCIX, NPY, NPY, NWPX, NCPX
   11 FORMAT(1H1//// 32X,41HHUGHES AIRCRAFT CO. SUBSONIC AIC PROGRAM
     1 ///3/X,38HFLIGHT CONDITIONS AND GFOMETRY/1H0//15X, 13HMACH NUMBER
     2 = .F8.5,4X,16HSPEED OF SOUND =F10.3,4H L/T,4X,4HRH0=,E14.8//1H0/
     354X,4HWING,18X,
     3 4HTAIL///22X,16HL.E. STATION (L),2F22.3//22X,16HROOT CHORD
                                                                        (L),
     4 2F22.3// 22X,16HL.E. SPAN
                                     (L),2F22.3//22X,16HT.E. SPAN
                                                                        (L),
                                      (L),2F22.3//22X,16HTOTAL AREA (L+L)
     5 2F22.3// 22X,16HTIP CHORD
     6 2F22.3//22X.16HSPAN COLL. STA.. 119, 122, //22X, 16HCHORD COLL. STA.
     7 [19, [22//2/X, 16HCHORD INTG. STA., [19, [22//22X, 16HSPAN PRES HODES
     8, [19, [22//22X.16HCHORD PRES MODES, [19, [22]
       IF (FMACH(MACH).LE.0.95) GO TO 15
       WRITE(6,14)
                    A MACH NUMBER GREATER THAN 0.95 HAS BEEN USED------
   14 FORMAT(92H
     LUSE CAUTION IN APPLYING CASE RESULTS)
   15 IF (NOMIT-EQ.O) RETURN
       WRITE(6,12)(NOM()), 1=1, NOM[])
   12 FORMAT(1H0,15x,51HTHE SPANNISE COLLOCATION STATION(S) OMITTED ON W
     11NG, 915)
       RETURN
C
       ********
   20 NCX=NWCX
       NIX=NWIX
       DO 150 NS=1,2
       WRITE(6,22)(SURF(I,NS), I=1,2)
   22 FORMAT(1H1.////30X,50HHUGHES AIRCRAFT CU. SURSONIC ATC PROGRAM (CO
      1 NT-11)
                111111
     220X.53HUNSTEADY AERO COLLOCATION STATION COORDINATES ON THE 2A6/1H
     30,12H
                S STA NO.7X.2HYC.8X./X.11HXC VALUES--)
       00 124 1Y=1,NIY
       YC=WBO*SN*Y(IY)
      00 128 1X=1,NCX
  120 XPR([X)=WBO*XS(1,NS,[X,[Y)
  1/3 WRITE(6,124) IY, YC, (XPR(IX), IX=1, NCX)
```

C

```
124 FORMAT(1HU, 112, 5E17.6/(1H , 29X, 4E17.6))
     WRITE(6,105) (SURF(I,NS), I=1,2)
 105 FORMAT(1H0,24x.39HINTEGRATION STATION COORDINATES ON THE 2A6/1HU,
           S STA NO.7X.2HY1.8X.7X.11HXI VALUES--)
    112H
     NO 106 IY=1,NIY
     YI=WBO#SN#ETA(IY)
     00 126 IX=1.NIX
 126 XPR(IX)=WBO*XS(2,NS,IX,IY)
 106 WRITE(6,124) IY,YI,(XPR(IX),IX=1.NIX)
     NCX=NCCX
     HIX=NCIX
 150 CONTINUE
     NXS=MXHING
     KYS=NYWING
     00 200 NS=1,2
     WRITE (6,201) (SURF(I,NS), I=1,?)
 201 FORMAT(1H1,///30X,50HHUGHES AIRGRAFT CO. SUBSONIC ATC PROGRAM (CO
    1NT-D)
              111111
    228x, 43HAIC COLLOCATION STATION COORDINATES ON THE 2A6/1HO,
    319X, 4HYAIC, 13X, 13HXAIC VALUES--)
     DO 202 IY=1,NYS
      YC=YAIC(IY, NS)
  202 WRITE(6,203) YC, (XAIC(IX, IY, NS), IX=1, NXS)
      HYS=HYCS
  200 NXS=NXCS
  293 FORMAT(1H0,12X.5E17.6/(1H ,29X.4E17.6))
      RETURN
      **********
   10 00 34 NS = 1.2
      WRITE(6,21)FREO(IFR), NMODES, EK, EM
   21 FORMAT(1H1,31X,42HMISSILE SUBSONIC AIRLOADS PROGRAM (CONT-D)//1H /
     1 9X.27HOSCILLATORY FREQUENCY (CPS), F12.5, 14X, [2,15H COLL. STATIONS
        /1H0,8X,30HRFDUCED FREQUENCY (SEMI-CHORD),F9.5,14X,23HFREE STREA
     3M MACH NUMBER, F9.3/1H )
      WRITE(6,31) IMOD
   31 FORMAT(31X, 40 HPRESSURE COEFFICIENTS FOR COLL. STA. NO. 13//19X, 1HI1
     21X,10HR COEFF(I)12X,10HI COEFF(I) 9X,9HSPAN MODE 3X,10HCHORD MODE)
      WRITE(6,32)(SURF(KI,NS),KI=1,2)
   32 FORMAT(1H0,9X,2A6//)
      GO TO(2,3),NS
    ? NL = NWPX
      ML = NPY
     IK = 1
      60 10 4
    3 NL = NCPX
      ML = NPY
      IK = NWPX+NPY+1
    4 NO A IMM=1.ML
      DO 6 INN=1.NI
      WRITE(6,35)IK,ANM(IK,IMOD),IMM,INN
   43 FORMAT(1H0, 119, 1P/E22, 5, 2113)
    6 IK = IK + 1
   34 CONTINUE
      RETHRN
   40 WRITE(6,41)
   41 FORMAT(1HU,20x,38HFRROR IN INPUT DATA (NO TAIL) REQUIRES//,21x,19H
     ITERMINATION OF CASE)
      CALL EXIT
C
   50 WRITE(6,51)
```

```
51 FORMAT(1H0, /0x, 63HNUMBER OF COLLOCATION OR INTEGRATION STATIONS OR
   1 PRESSURE TERMS///1x.25HEXCEEDS ALLOHABLE MAXIMUM///35X.18HCASE IS
   2 TEPMINATED)
    SALL EXIT
 60 VEL=FM+SOUND
    Q=0.5*RHO*VEL**2
    EK1=1.0/EK
    REFC=(XE(3)-XE(1))/2.0
     WRITE (6,220) FREQ(IFR), REFC, EK, EK1, EM, U, RHO, O
220 FORMAT (1H1, 31X, 50H HUGHES AIRCRAFT CO. SUBSONIC AIC PROGRAM (CONT
   1-D)///9X,28H OSCILLATORY FREQUENCY (CPS).4X,1PE12.5./1H0,9X,15HRE
   REFERENCE CHORD, 4x, 1PE12.5, /1Ha, 9x, 30HREDUCED FREQUENCY (REF. CHORD)
   3.4x,1PF12.5,/1H0,9x,29HREDUCED VELOCITY (REF. CHORD).4x,1PE12.5,
   4/1HII.9X,23HFREF STREAM MACH NUMBFR.4X.1PE12.5./1H0.9X.20HFREE STRE
   5AH VELOCITY,4X.1PE12.5,/1H0.9X.7HDFNSITY,4X.0PF5.2./1H0.9X.33HDYNA
   6MIC PRESSURE (1/2*RHO*VEL**2),4X,1PE12*5,////)
     WRITE(6,221)
2/1 FORMAT(///35X, 34HAERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS, //4X, 2HRL, 10X,
   12HIM, LOX, 2HRL, 10X, 2HIM, 10X, 2HRL, 10X, 2HIM, 10X, 2HRL, 10X, 2HIM, 10X, 2HR
   2L,16X,2HIH,/)
     NROWS=NYWING*NXWING+NXCS*NYCS
     DO 222 NROW=1.NROHS
     WRITE(6,223)NROW
     WRITE(6,224) (AIC(NROW, NCOL), NCOL=1, NROWS)
223 \text{ FORMAT}(/ 5 \text{HROW} = 12)
224 FORMAT(1P10E12.4)
222 CONTINUE
     RETURN
     ***********
  / O NW=NXWING*NYWING
     NC=NXCS+NYCS
     NT=NW+NC
     NH1 = NH+1
     GO TO (81,82.83,84), LPUNCH
 81 CONTINUE
     DO 301 I=1,NW
     PUNCH 85, (AIC(I,J), J=1,NH)
 301 CONTINUE
 45 FORMAT (1P6F12.5)
     RETURN
 82 CONTINUE
     00 302 I=NW1.NT
     PUNCH A5, (AIC(I.J), J=NW1, NT)
 302 CONTINUE
     RETURN
 83 CONTINUE
     DO 503 [=1.NW
     PUNCH 85, (AIC(I,J),J=1,NW)
 303 CONTINUE
     DO 304 [=NWI.NT
     (IN, two L((L, 1)) Janwi, NT)
 304 CONTINUE
     RETURN
 84 CONTINUE
     00 305 [=1,NT
     PUNCH 85, (ATC(I.J), J=1, NT)
 305 CONTINUE
1000 RETURN
                                   -95-
```

C

C

FND

E

```
SURPOUTINE AIGS
    COMPLEX A.AA.ANM, CZERO, WASH, AIG
    DIMENSION ALC(40.80). WASH(40). FM(40.40)
    COMMON/C1/A(Rh), AA(40, RO), ANH(40.40), GZERO
    COMMON/C2/HKER(20),ZKER(20),FMACH(4),FREQ(10),NOM(5).IL(50),
              HCOR(6).ZCOR(6),WXCMN(11).WBCN(11).WBIN(11),WY(90),
   1
              XF(5),YE(3),UX(10),UY(10),WXIMN(11),SIX(40.2),SGX(10.2),
   2
   3
              EIA(11)
    COMMON/C3/Y(11), XAIC(10,10.2), YAIC(10,2), B(40,40), R(40,40),
              C(40.40), T(40,40), TM(40,40), TR(40,46), TI(40,40)
    COMMON/C4/CLFN.NGSKRN.NPY.SOUND,NMACH,NFREQ,MAUG,NTODCX,RHO.
              NMODES.LCOLL.LPRWSH.LPRCO.IIY. IIX, NSURF, ISOLAT.FW.FC.
              NCOLS, NOMIT, MACH, XCOLL, YCOLL, PI, U, QUCX, CXMN, IMOD, IROW,
              EM.EK.R?.NBIX,NCIX.CRON,NHCY.IFR.E1,E2,OHY.OHWX,
               SN. URO. NIY. NUCX. NCCX. NUPX. NCPX. NXUING, NYUING. NXCS, NYCS
    FOUTVALFNCE (AA, AIC). (A, WASH), (FM, T)
    HCOLS=NPY+(NWPX+NCPX)
    HROWS=HXWING+HYWING+HYCS+HXCS
    CALL FORCE
    DO 200 T=L.NROWS
    00 "00 J=1, NCOLS
    SR=FM(I,J)
    S1=0.0
200 AA(1,J)=CMPLX(SR.SI)
    DO : No I=1. NROWS
    DO 51 J=1, NROWS
    (n.n.n.n)
    DO '50 K=1, NCOLS
299 \text{ A(J)=A(J)-AA(I.K)+ANM(K,J)}
    DO 225 1=1, NROWS
225 AIC(1.L)=(YE(1)-YE(1))+A(L)/(/.U+EK++2)
BOO CONTINUE
    RETURN
```

CAICS

END

```
CCGRED
             CGRED
      SUBPOUTINE CGRED(V, IR, IC)
      COMPLEX ANM, CZERO, AIC, WASH
      DIMENSION AIC(40,80).WASH(40),V(2,1)
      COMMON/C1/A(2,80).AA(2,40,80).ANM(40,40).CZERO
      COMMON/C2/HKFR(20), ZKER(20), FMACH(6), FREQ(10), NON(5). IL(50),
                 HCOR(6), ZCOR(6), HXCMN(11), WBCN(11), WBIN(11), WT(90),
                 XE(5), YE(3), UX(10) . UY(10), WXIMN(11), SIX(40,2), SCX(10,2),
     2
                 ETA(11)
      COMMON/C3/Y(11), XAIC(10,10,2), YAIC(10,2), B(40,40), R(40,40),
                 C(40,40),T(40,40),TM(40,40),TR(40,40),TI(40,40)
      COHMON/C4/CLFN.NGSKRN,NPY,SOUND,NMACH,NFREQ,MAUG,NIONCX.RHO,
                 NMODES, LCOLL, LPRNSH, LPRCO, 117, 11X, MSURF, ISOLAT, FW, FC.
                 NCOLS, NONIT, MACH. XCOLL AYCOLL, PI. U, ONCX, CXMN, IMOD, IROW,
                 FM.FK.R/, NHIX, NCIX. CRON, NMCY, IFR, E1, E2, QMY. QMWX.
     st
                 SN. WRO. NIY. NWCX, NCCX, NWPX, NCPX, NXWING, NYWING, NXCS, NYCS
      FOUTVALENCE (AA, AIC), (A, WASH)
      RMN = SORI(\Lambda A(1, IR, IC) + +2 + \Lambda A(2, IR, IC) + +2)
      IF(AA(2, IR, IC), LF, E2) GO TO 39
      CR = AA(1,IR,IC)/RMN
      CI = AA(2,IR,IC)/RMN
      DO . O N=1C, MAUG
      TI = CR*AA(1.IR.N) + CI*AA(2.IR.N)
      AA(\gamma, IR, N) = CR*AA(\gamma, IR, N) - CI*AA(1, IR, N)
   20 \text{ AA(I,IR,N)} = TI
   10 RAN = SQRT(V(1,10)**2 + V(2,10)**2)
      IF (RAN. LF. E2) GO TO 60
      RAN = SORT(RAN**2 + RMN**2)
      CR = V(1, IC)/RAN
      CI = V(2,IC)/RAN
      RMN = RMN/R\Lambda N
      DO HA NEIC, MAUG
      AIR = RMN*AA(i,IR,N) + CR*V(1,N) + CI*V(2,N)
      AII = RMN*AA(?,IR,N) + CR*V(?,N) - CI*V(1,N)
      VR = RMN+V(1.N) - CR+AA(1,IR.N) + CI+AA(2,IR.N)
      VI = RMN*V(?.N) - CR*AA(?.IR.N) - CI*AA(1.IR.N)
      AA(i,IR,N) = AIR
      AA(2,IR,N) = AII
      V(1,N) = VR
   50 V(2,N) = VI
   40 RETURN
```

FND

```
CEORCE
      SURPOUTINE FORCE
      DIMENSION FM(48,40)
      COMMON/C3/Y(1:), XATC(LP, 10.2), YATC(10, 2), B(4P, 4U), R(+0.40),
                 C(411.40), T(40,411), TH(40,4U), TR(40,4U), TI(40,4U)
      COMMON/C2/HKFR(20), ZKER(20), FMACH(6), FREQ(10), NOM(5). IL(50),
                 HCOR(6), ZCOR(6), HXCHN(11), HBCN(11), WRIN(11), WT(90),
     1
                 XE(5), YE(3), UX(10), UY(10), WXIMN(11), SIX(4U.2), SCX(1U.2),
     2
     3
                 E7A(11)
      COMMON/C4/CLEN.NGSKRN,NPY,SOUND,NMAGH,NFREQ,MAUG,NIONCX,RHO,
                 NMODES. LCOLL. LPRWSH, LPRCO, 117, 11x, NSURF, ISOLAT. FW. FC.
     6
                 NCOLS, NOMIT, MACH, XCOLL, YCOLL, PI, U, OHCX, CXMU, IMOD, IROW,
     7
                 EM.EK.B2.NWIX.NGIX.CRON.NWCY.IFR.E1.E2.QWY.QWWX.
     8
                 SN. WRO. NIY, NWCX, NCCX, NWPX, NCPX, NXWING, NYWING, NXCS, NYCS
      EQUIVALENCE (FM.T)
       MROWS=NIY+(NWCX+NCCX)
       MCOI S=NPY*(NNPX+NCPX)
       00 100 1=1, MROWS
       BO IOO J=1. MCOLS
  140 FM(1.J)=4.0
C ** BEGIN TO ASSEMBLE FM(IROW, ICOL) MATRIX STARTING WITH WIND
       IROW=1
       DO SON I=1.NIY
       IF (I .EQ. 1) 60 TO 185
       IF (I .EQ. NIY) GO TO 110
       SN( = (11.5*(YAIC(I-L,1)+YAIC(I.L))-YF(1))/(YF(3)-YE(1))
       SNU=(0.5*(YAIG(I.1)+YAIG(I+1,1))-YF(1))/(YF(3)-YE(1))
       GO TO 115
  105 SNI =0.0
       SNU=(11.5*(YAIC(1.1)+YAIC(2.1))-YE(1))/(YE(3)-YE(1))
       RO TO 115
   110 SNL=(0.5*(YATC(NIY-1.1)+YATC(NIY-1))-YE(1))/(YE(3)-YE(7))
       SNU=1.0
   115 CONTINUE
       no son J=1.NWCX
       IF (J .EQ. 1) GO TO 120
       IF (J .FQ. NWCX) GO TO 125
       GNI = (4.5 + (XATC(J,1,1) + XATC(J-1.1.1)) - XE(1) - 11.5 + (XE(3) - XE(1)))/
      1(B.5*(XF(3)-XF(1)))
       GNU-(0.5*(XATC(J+1.1.1)+XATC(J.1.1))-XE(1)-0.5*(XE(3)-XE(1)))/
      1(U.5*(XE(3)-XF(1)))
       80 TO 130
   170 CNE == 1.0
       CNU=(0.5*(XATC(1.1.1):XAIC(2.1.1))~XE(1)~0.5*(XE(3)~XE(1)))/
      1(0.5*(XE(3)~XF(1)))
       80 10 130
   1/5 CNF=(0.5*(XAIC(NWCX-1,1,1)+XAIC(NWCX,1,1))-XF(1)-.5*(XF(3)-XE(1)))
      1/(0.5*(XF(3)-XF(1)))
       CNH:+1.8
   130 CONTINUE
       1001 = 1
       DO 200 K=1.NPY
       CALL MINTS (K. SNL, SNU, FS)
       DO FOU LEINNEX
       CALL MINTO(L.CNL.CNU.FC)
       FM(IROW, TCOL) = FS + FC
   200 TCOL = 1COL+1
   300 IROW=IROW+1
 C *** ASSEMBLE CONTROL SURFACE CONTRIBUTION
       DO GOO I=1.NIY
       IF (1 .EQ. 1) GO TO 585
                                  -98-
```

```
IF (I .EQ. NIY) GO TO 510
    SNL=(0.5*(YAIG(1-1.2)+YAIG(1.2))-YF(1))/(YF(3)-YE(1))
    SNU=(0.5*(YAIC(1.2)+YAIC(1+1.2))-YF(1))/(YF(3)-YE(1))
    GO TO 515
505 SNI =0.0
    SNU=(0.5*(YAIC(1.2)+YAIC(2.2))-YE(1))/(YE(3)-YE(1))
    GO TO 515
510 SNL=(0.5*(YAIC(NIY-1,2)+YAIC(NIY,2))-YE(1))/(YE(3)-YF(1))
    SNU=1.0
515 CONTINUE
    NO AND J=1.NCCX
    IF (J .EQ. 1) GO TO 720
    IF (J .EQ. NCCX) GO TO 725
    GNL = (0.5*(XAIC(J.1.2)+XAIC(J-1.1.2))-XE(4)-0.5*(XE(5)-XE(4)))/
   1(0.5*(XF(5)-XF(4)))
    CNU=(0.5*(XATC(J+),1,2)+XATC(J.1,2))-XE(4)-0.5*(XE(5)-XE(4)))/
   1(0.5*(XF(5)-XF(4)))
    60 10 730
728 CNI =+1.8
    CNH=(n.5*(XAIC(1,1,2)+XAIC(2,1,2))-XE(4)-n.5*(XE(5)-XE(4)))/
   1(h.5*(XE(5)-XE(4)))
    GO TO 730
7/5 CNL=(8.5*(XATC(NCCX-1,1,2)+XAIC(NCCX,1,2))-XF(4)-0.5*(XE(5)-XE(4))
   1)/(n.5*(XE(5)-XE(4)))
    CNU=1.0
730 CONTINUE
    ICOL = NPY + NWPX + 1
    DO LOU K=1, NPY
    CALL HINTS(K.SNL, SNU, FS)
    DO KOU L=1.NCPX
    CALL HINTC(L.CNL, CNU, FC)
     FM(IROW, ICOL) = FS*FC
800 ICOI = ICOL+1
 Bun IROW=IROW+1
     RFTURN
     FND
```

```
CCORD
             CORD
      SURROUTINE CORD
      COMPLEX A, AA, ANN. CZERO, WASH, AIC, AK. H2, TRM, D1, CRNL
      DIMENSION AIC(40,60), WASH(40)
      COMMON/C1/A(R0).AA(40,R0),ANM(40.40),CZERO
      COMMON/C2/HKFR(20), ZKER(20), FMACH(6), FREQ(10), NOM(5). IL(50),
                 HCOR(6), ZCOR(6), WXCHN(11), WBCN(11), WBIN(11), WT(90),
                 XE(5), YE(3), UX(10), UY(10), WXIMN(11), SIX(40.2), SCX(10.2),
     2
     3
                 ETA(11)
      COMMON/C3/Y(11), XAIC(10,10,2), YAIC(10,2), B(40,40), R(40,40),
                 C(40,40),T(40,40),TM(40,40),TR(40,40),TI(40,40)
      COMMON/C4/CLEN.NGSKRN.NPY, SOUND, NMACH, NFREQ, MAUG, NIONCX, RHO,
                 NMODES.LCOLL, LPRWSH, LPRCO, IIY, IIX, NSURE, ISOLAT. FW, FC.
     6
     7
                 NCOLS, NOMIT, MACH, XCOLL, YCOLL, PI, U, OHCX, CXMN, IMOB, IROH,
     8
                 EM.EK.B2.NWIX,NCIX,CRON,NWCY,IFR.E1,E2,QWY.QWWX,
                 SN. HRO, NIY, NHCX, NCCX, NHPX, NCPX, NXHINB, NYHING, NXCS, NYCS
      EQUIVALENCE (AA, AIC), (A, WASH)
C
      THIS SUBROUTINF CONSTRUCTS A ROW OF THE DOWNWASH MATRIX
       THE PRESSURF SERIES IS A PRODUCT OF CHEBYSHEV POLYNOMIALS IN THE
C
         NEGATIVE OF PERCENT SEMI-CHORD FROM THE MID-CHORD AND PERCENT
C
         SFMI-SPAN FROM THE ROOT.
      DO 6 JC=1.NCOLS
    6 \text{ A(JC)} = \text{CZERO}
       IC1 = 0
       NIX = NWIX
       QHX = -QHHX*SN**2/(8.0*PI)
       NPX = NWPX
       THE DO 14 LOOP COMPUTES THE NON-SINGULAR PORTION OF n(N,M)
       DUF TO BOTH SURFACES
       DO 14 MSURF=1,2
       IF (MSURF.NE.NSURF.AND.ISOLAT.NF.0) GO TO 13
       DO 12 IY=1.NIY
       ETAL = SN*ETA(IY)
       ET2 = ETA(1Y)**2
       IF(NPY.GT.1) CALL CHEB(NPY-1, ETA(IY), UY(2))
       UY(1) = 1.0 - ET2
       DO 3 K=2.NPY
     3 \text{ UY(K)} = \text{ET2*UY(1)*UY(K)}
         DO 10 IX=1.NIX
           XI = XS(2.MSURF, IX, IY)
           XID = XCOLL - XI
       AK = CRNL(EK.XID.YCOLL-ETAI.EM.B2) + CRNL(EK.XID.YCOLL+ETAI.EM.B2)
           IC = IC) +1
       H2 = AK+ONX+OHY
       IF(NPX.GT.1) CALL CHEB(NPX-1,-SIX(IX, MSURF), UX(2))
       UX(I) = 1.0 - SIX(IX, HSURF)
       DO 4 K=2.NPX
     4 \text{ UX(K)} = (1.8 + \text{SIX(IX, HSURF)}) + \text{UX(1)} + \text{UX(K)}
C
       ** ADD AN INCREMENT TO EACH ELEMENT OF THE ROW FOR (YI/ETAI) **
           DO 10 NY=1, NPY
       TRM = HP + UY(NY)
       DO 10 NX=1,NPX
       A(IC) = A(IC) + TRM+UX(NX)
   10 \ 1C = 1C+1
       ** IC EQUALS NPY*NWPX+1 AT THE END OF THE FIRST PASS **
   12 CONTINUE
         NIX = NCIX
       QWX = -QWCX*SN**2/(8.0*PI)
         NPX = NCPX
         IC1 = NPY+NHPX
                                 -100-
       IC1 = 0
```

```
NPX = NWPX
      XCOLS = XS(1.NSURF.IIX.IIY)
      Y2 = Y(IIY)**
      CALL CHEB(NPY-1,Y(IIY),UY(2))
      0Y(1) = -2.6
      DO 15 K=2.NPY
   15 \text{ UY(K)} = -2.0 + Y2 + UY(K)
      DO 40 HSURF=1, HSURF
      ** THIS LOOP ADDS THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SINGULAR INTEGRAL
         ALONG THE LINE FROM THE WING L.F. TO THE COLLOCATION POINT
      IF(MSURF.NE.NSURF.AND.ISOLAT.NE.0) GO TO 23
      IF(NSURF.LE.MSURF) GO TO 16
      HPLIM = PI
      8f Of On
   16 XT = SCX(IIX.NSURF)
      UPLIM = -ATAN(SQRT(1.0-XT++2)/XT)
      IF (UPLIM.LT.n.n) UPLIM=UPLIM+PI
   IR OWSNG = FLOAT(2*NIY)*UPLIM/8.U
      DO 22 N=1,6
      IC = IC1+1
C
        ** THIS LOOP CONSTRUCTS D(0, M) , M=0,1....NPX-1
        VINT = UPLIM*ZCOR(N)
        C = COS(VINT)
      CALL CHEB(NPX-1, C.UX(2))
      IIX(1) = 1.0 + C
      DO 19 K=2,NPX
   19 UX(K) = (1.0 - C) * UX(1) * UX(K)
      ARG = EK*(XCOLS - WXCMN(IIY) + C*WRCN(IIY))
      IF(MSURF.EQ.2) ARG=FK+(XCOLS-CXMN+C+CBON)
        C1 = COS(ARG)
        S1 = SQRT(1.0 -C1**/)
      D1 = CMPLX(C1, -S1) + HCOR(N)
      10 ; 2 NY=1, NPY
      TRM = QWSNG*UY(NY)*D1
      00 /2 NX=1,NPX
      A(IC) = A(IC) + TRM=UX(NX)
   22 IC = IC+1
   23 IC1 = NPY+NWPX
   40 NPX = NCPX
      RETURN
      END
```

```
CCRMI
            CRNL
      COMPLEX FUNCTION CRNL(CK.X.Y.CH.R?)
      COMMON/C2/HKFR(24).ZKER(20).FMACH(4).FREQ(10).NUH(5).IL(50).
                 HEOR(A).ZCOR(6),WXCKH(1),HBCN(1),WBIN(1),WT(90).
                 XF(-1.7E(3),UX(14),UY(10),WXIMN(11),SIX(40 /),SCX(10.2).
     2
                 FIA(11)
      COMMON/C4/CLEN. NGSKRN, NPY, SOUND, NMACH, NFREO, MAUG, NIU. CX. RHO.
                 NHODES.LCOLL.LPRWSH.LPRCO.IIY.IIX.NSURF.ISALAT.FW.FC.
                 MCDLS. NOMIT. MACH. XCOLL. YCOLL. PI.U. ONCX. CXMV. INOD. IROW.
                 EH. EK. B., NNIX, NCIX. CRON, NNCY. IFR. FI. EZ. GNY. ONNX.
     A
                 SH. HRO. HIY. NHCX, NCCX. NWPX. NCPX. NXHING. NYHING. NXCS. NYCS
      R=AFS(Y)
      R-=PSR
      CK+ = CK+R
      Ri · u.u
      65 . 4.8
      64 . 4.4
      S> - X+X + R++R+
      S = SQPT(S.)
      HI - (GM*S-X) (H**R)
      HA
           CKI+UI
      DU P | = 1.NGSKRN
      117 - 111 + ZKER( [ )
      1122 = 1170 = 2
      G=IIX . ZKFR(1)
      F = HKFR(1). SQRT(1.0.UZ2)+UZ+U1
      R -- I +- F + COS(C)
      R4=1.4 . F . SIN(R)
       V = 1.7 - ZKFR(1) + \bullet
      18 G1=11 .F
       91 - 91 + 61
           X/5
       X S
       TECCK.ME. a. . ) NO TO 2"
      F14 = 1.8
       60 10 24
    19 F14 = CK1+B1S1 (CK+)
    21 G1=1K1+64-F14-XS+00S(UK)
       GZ-CKI+GZ+XS+SIN(UK)
       KK - CK+X
       CO
             COSCXKI
       $1 -
             SINCXXX
       GRN1 - CMPL X ( (CB+G1+S1+G2) / R", (CO+G2+S1+G1) / R2)
       RI TURN
       FND
```

```
CRESI
             RESL
      FUNCTION BESL(X)
      1F(X.GT.2.0) 60 TO 50
      T=X/3.75
      T=T+T
      RST1=0.5+T+(0.P7RYD594+T+(0.5109RB69+T+(0.15084934+T+(0.02658/35+T
     1 * (n. 0 n 3 n 1 5 3 2 + T * (n. 0 n n 3 2 4 1 1 ) ) ) ) )
      ASI = HSI1 + X
      Y=Y/2.0
      ASK1 = X * ALOG(Y) * 8511+1.0
      Y = Y . Y
      RSK1=HSK1+Y*(".15443144+Y*(~n.672/8579+Y*(-U.18156897+Y*
     1(-0.01919402+7*(-4.00110404+7*(-0.00004686))))))
      RESI = RSK1/X
      60 TO 68
50
      Y=2.0/X
      BSK1=1.2533)414+Y*(0.23498619+Y*(~0.0365562U+Y*(0.015U4268+Y*
     1(-0.00780353+Y*(0.00325614+Y*(-0.00068245))))))
      BESI =BSK1/(SORT(X)*EXP(X))
   50 RETURN
      FND
```

```
CHER

SURROUTINE CHER(N1, X, UX)

DIMENSION UX(1)

DO 10 I=1, N1

IN UX(1) = 0.0

UX(1) = 1.0

UX(2) = 2.0*X

IF(N1.LT.3) RETURN

DO "N I=3, N1

20 UX(1) = 2.0*X*UX(I-1) -UX(I-2)

RETURN
END
```

```
CCONS1
             CONS1
      BLOCK DATA
      COMPLEX A.AA.ANM.CZERO.WASH.AIC
      DIMENSION AIC(40,60), WASH(40)
      COMMON/C1/A(80), AA(40,80), ANN(40.40), CZERO
      COMMON/C2/HKER(20), ZKER(20), FMACH(6), FREQ(10), NOM(5), 1L(50),
                 HCOR(6), ZCOR(6), WXCHN(11), WBCH(11), WBIN(11), WT(90),
     1
                 XE(5), YE(3), UX(10), UY(10), WXIHN(11), SIX(40.2), SGX(10.2),
     2
                 ETA(11)
     3
      COMMON/C4/CLEN. NGSKRN, NPY, SOUND, NMACH, NFREO, MAUG, NIOHCX, RMO,
                 NMODES, LCOLL, LPRWSH, LPRCO, 11Y, 11X, NSURE, ISOLAT, FW, FC.
     6
                 NCOLS, NOMIT, MACH, XCOLL, YCOLL, PI, U, ONCX, CXMN, IMOD, 1ROW,
     7
                 EM, EK, B2, NWIX, NCIX, CRON, NWCY, IFR, E1, E2, GWY. QWWX,
     8
                 SN. HRO. HIY, NHCX, NCCX, NHPX, NCPX, NXHING, NYVING, NXCS, NYCS
      FQUIVALENCE (AA, AIC), (A, WASH)
      DATA PI/3.14159267/
      DATA HCOR/0.08566/25,g.18038079,0.2339569/.0.23395697,0.18038079.
     19.08566225/
      DATA ZCOR/0.03376024,0.16939531,0.38069041,0.61930959,0.83860469,
     10.966/3476/
C
      NGSKRN SHOULD RE COMPATIBLE WITH HKER AND ZKER LISTS
      DATA NGSKRN/R/
      DATA (HKFR(I), I=1,8)/0.05061427,0.11119052,0.15685332,0.16134189
     X.u.;8134189, a.15685332, a.11119452, a.15061427/
      DATA (ZKER(1),1=1,8)/U.019855U7,0.1U166670,0.23723350,0.40828266
     X.0.59171732,0.762/6620,0.89833424,0.98014493/
C
      DATA E1/0.000001/.E2/0.000001/.CZERO/(0.0.0.0.)/
      FND
```

```
CXS
               XS
       FUNCTION XS(L.NS.13, J3)
       COMMON/C2/HKER(20).ZKER(20),FMACH(6),FREQ(10),NOH(5).IL(50),
                    HCOR(6), ZCOR(6), WXCHN(11), WBCN(11), WBIN(11), WT(9n),
                    XE(5), YE(3), UX(10), UY(10), WXIMN(11), SIX(40.2), SCX(10.2),
      2
                    ETA(11)
       COMMON/C4/CLFN. NBSKRN. NPY, SOUND, NMACH, NFREO, MAUG, HIOWCX, RHO.
                    NHODES, LCOLL, LPRHSH, LPRCO, IIY, IIX, NSURF, ISALAT, FW, FC.
                    NCOLS, NOMIT, MACH, XCOLL, YCOLL, PI, U, ONCX, CXMM, IMOD, IROW,
      8
                    EM.EK.BZ.NWIX,NCIX.CBON,NWCY,IFR.E1,E2,QWY.QWWX,
                    SN. HBO. NIY. NHCX. NCCX. NHPX. NCPX. NXHING. NYHING. NXCS. NYCS
        60 TO (10,40),[
    10 GO TO (20,30), NS
    20 \text{ XS} = \text{WXCMN}(J^2) + \text{WBCN}(J^3) + \text{SCX}(J^3,1)
        RETURN
    50 \text{ XS} = \text{CXMN} + \text{C80N} * \text{SCX}(13.2)
        RETURN
    40 GO TO (50,60), NS
    50 \text{ XS} = \text{WXIMN(J3)} + \text{WBIN(J3)} + \text{SIX(I3.1)}
        RETURN
    60 \text{ XS} = \text{CXMN} + \text{CRON} + \text{SIX(13,2)}
        RETURN
        END
```

```
C
            XINT
      FUNCTION XINT (IY, IX, NIY, NS, WBO, SN)
      COMMON/C3/Y(1:), XAIC(10,10,2), YAIC(10,2), B(40,40), R(40,40),
                C(40.40), T(40,40), TM(40,40), TR(40,40), TI(40,40)
      COMMON/C2/HKFR(20).ZKER(20).FMACH(6).FREQ(10).NOH(5).IL(50).
                 HCOR(6), ZCOR(6), WXCHN(11), WBCN(11), WBIN(11), WT(90),
                 XE(5), YE(3), UX(10), UY(10), WXIMM(11), SIX(40.2), SCX(10,2),
     5
                ETA(11)
     3
      IF (NS .EQ. 1) 80 TO 208
      XINT=WBO*XS(1,2,1X,1)
      RETURN
  200 IF (YAIC(1Y,1) .GT. YE(2)) GO TO 300
      XINT=W80*XS(1,1,IX,1)
      RETURN
  348 SLOPE=(WBO*SN*Y(NIY)-YE(2))/(WBO*XS(1,1,IX,NIY)-WBO*YS(1,1,IX,1))
      XIN1=H80*XS(1,1,IX,1)+(YAIC(IY.1)-YE(2))/SLOPE
      RETHRN
      END
```

```
CARCCOS
      FUNCTION ARCCOS(X)
C ### BEFINE F(X)=A(0)+A(1)+X+A(2)+X++2+...+A(8)+X++8
C *** THEN ARCCOS(X)=F(X)*(1-X)**0.5 JF X.LT.1 AND .GT.0
C *** AND ARCCOS(X)=PI-(1-A8S(X))**0.5*F(ABS(X)) IF X.LT.U AND .GT.-1
C *** ARCCOS(X) IN RADIANS *** VALID FOR U TO PI RADIANS
C *** ACCURATE TO AT LEAST 6 SIGNIFICANT FIGURES UNLESS X APPROACHES 1.0
      AU=1.57079633
      A1=-.21460184
      A2=0.08984567
      A3=--05072733
      A4=0.03313246
      45=-.12199838
      A6=0.91261235
      A7=-. 110499746
      A8=0.00095128
      IF (X .GE. 0.0) 60 TO 100
      7=48S(X)
       ARCCOS=3.1415927-(1.0-Z)##0.5#(A0+A1#Z+A2#Z##2+A3#Z##3+A4#Z##4
     1+45+2++5+46+2++6+47+2++7+48+2++8)
       RETURN
  100 ARCCOS=(1.8-X)**0.5*(A0+A1*X+A2*X**2+A3*X**3*A4*X**4+A5*X**5
      1 + A6 + X + #6 + A7 * X + # 7 + A8 * X * #8 }
       RETURN
       END
```

```
SUBPOUTINE MINTC(15, CNL, CNU, FC)
C *** CHORDWISE PRESSURE INTEGRATION
C *** CNI = LOWER INTEGRATION LIMIT
C *** CNU=UPPER INTEGRATION LIMIT
      CL = ARCCOS (CNL)
      CU= ARCCOS (CNU)
      SI=FLOAT(IS-1)
      IF (IS .EQ. 1) 60 TO 18 IF (IS .FQ. 2) GO TO 28
      FC=(SIN((SI++.0)*CU))/(2.0*(SI+1.0))~(SIN((SI-1.0)*CH))/(2.0*(SI-
          1.4))-
          (SIN((SI+1.0)*GL))/(2.0*(SI+1.0))+(SIN((SI-1.0)*GL))/(2.0*(SI-1.0)*GL))
     1
          1.11))
      GO TO 100
   10 FC=SIN(CU)-CU-SIN(CL)+CL
      GO TO 140
   20 FC=(SIN(2.0*CH))/4.0-CU/2.0-(SIN(2.0*CL))/4.0+CL/2.0
  THE CONTINUE
      RETURN
      FND
```

CHINTE

```
CHINTS
      SUPPOUTINE MINTS(IS, SNL, SNU, FS)
C *** SPANHISE PRESSURE INTEGRATION
C *** SHI = LOWER INTEGRATION LIMIT
G *** SNII: UPPER INTEGRATION LIMIT
      SL=ARCCOS(SNI)
      SU=ARCCOS(SNU)
      IF (IS .FQ. 1) GO TO IN IF (IS .EQ. 2) GO TO 20 IF (IS .FQ. 4) GO TO 40
      SI=FLOAT(IS-1)
      FS=(1.0/8.0)*((1.0/(SI-1.0))*(SIN((SI-1.0)*SU)-SIN((SI-1.0)*SL))
                   -(1.11/(SI+1.11))*(SIN((SI+1.11)*SU)-SIN((SI+1.11)*SL))
    2
                    +(1.0/(SI-3.0))*(SIN((SI-3.0)*SU)-SIN((SI-3.0)*SL))
    .5
                    -(1.0/(SI+3.0))*(SIN((SI+3.0)*SU)-SIN((SI+3.0)*SL)))
     GO TO 100
  10 FS=0.5*(SU-SL-SNU*(1.0-SNU*#2)**0.5+SNL*(1.0-SNL*#2)**0.5)
  20 FS=1,25*(SNU*(1.0-SNU**2)**1.5-SNL*(1.0-SNL**2)**1.5.
        11.5*(SU-SI-SNII*(1.1)-SNU*#2)*#1.5+SNL*(1.11-SNL*#2)*#11.5))
     60 10 100
  40 FS=(1.0/8.0)*(SU-SL)+0.25*(SIN(SU)*COS(SU)-SIN(SL)*COS(SL))
    1 +(11.8/12.8)*(COS(SU)*(SIN(SU)**3)-COS(SL)*(SIN(SL)**0))
      -(2.0/3.0)*(COS(SU)*(SIN(SU)*#5)-COS(SL)*(SIN(SL)*#9))
 THE CONTINUE
     RETHRN
     END
```

```
CXLSQ
             XLSQ
      SUPPOUTINE XLSQ
      COMPLEX A, AA, ANM, CZERO, WASH, AIC
      DIMENSION AIC(40,60), WASH(40)
      COMMON/C1/A(RI), AA(AA, RA), ANM(AU.4A), CZERO
      COMMON/C2/HKFR(20), ZKER(20), FMACH(6), FREQ(10), NON(5). IL(50),
                  HCOR(6), ZCOR(6), WXCHN(11), WBCN(11), WBIN(11), WT(90),
     2
                  XE("),YE("),UX(10),UY(10),WXIHN(11),SIX(40.2),SCX(10.2),
                  E1A(11)
      COMMON/C3/Y(11), XAIC(10,18.2), YAIC(10,2), B(40,40), R(A0,40),
                  C(14.40), T(40,40), TM(40,40), TR(40,40), TR(40,40)
      COMMON/C4/CLFN. NOSKRN, NPY, SCOND, NMACH, NFREO, MAUG, NIONCX, RHO,
                  NMODES.LCOLL.LPRWSH,LPRCO,IIY,IIX,NSURF,ISoLAT.FW,FC,
     7
                  NCOLS, NOMIT, MACH, XCOLL, YCOLL, PI, U, ONCX, CXMN, IMOD, IROW,
     Я
                  EH.FK.B!, NHIX, NCIX, CRON, NHCY, IFR, E1, E2, QHY, QHWX,
                  SN. WRO. NIY. NHCX. NCCX. NWPX. NCPX, NXWING, NYWING, NXCS. NYCS
      EUUIVALENCE (AA, AIC), (A, WASH)
      I1 = 1
      90 135 I=1, NCOLS
      RII = CABS(AA(II,I))
      IF (RII.LF.E2) GO TO 135
      IL(1) = 11
      I1 = I1 + 1
      60 10 136
  1)5[L(1) = -1]
      112 = NCOLS - 1 - (1-[1])
      BO +145 II=11.112
 1155 CALL CGRED(AA(TI+(.)).II.[+1)
  146 CONTINUE
      SOLVE FOR THE COFFFICIENTS BY BACK SUBSTITUTION
  140 II = NCOLS
      00 '5" I = 1.NCOLS
      DO 150 L=1, NMODES
  150 ANH(I,L) = CZERO
      DO . TH J=1.NCOLS
      1F(1L(11).LE.n) GO TO 219
      JI = IL(II)
      DO : 00 I = 1. NMODES
      ML = NCOLS + L
      IF(II-NCOLS) 179, 196, 220
  1/N 1K = 11 + 1
      DO 184 K= IK, NCOLS
  180 \text{ ANM}(II,I) = \text{ANM}(II,I) - \text{AA}(JI,K) + \text{ANM}(K,L)
  190 \text{ ANH}(11.1) = (\text{ANH}(11.1) + \text{AA}(J1.ML))/\text{AA}(J1.11)
  200 CONTINUE
  210 11 - 11 - 1
  220 RETURN
      FND
```

```
CGEOM
             GFOM
      SURROUTINE GFOM
      COMPLEX A, AA, ANM, CZFRO, WASH, AIC
      DIMENSION AIC(40.30), WASH(40)
      COMMON/C1/A(80), AA(40,80), ANN(40.40), CZERO
      COMMON/C2/HKFR(20),ZKER(20),FMACH(6),FREQ(10),NOM(5).IL(50),
                 HCOR(6), ZCOR(6), WXCNN(11), WBCN(11), WBIN(11), WT(90),
                 XF(5), YE(3), UX(10), UY(10), WXIMN(11), SIX(40.2), SCX(10.2),
     3
                 ETA(11)
      GOMMON/C3/Y(11), XAIC([0,1J.2), YAIC(10,2), B(40,40), R(40,40),
                 C(40.40), T(40,40), TM(40,40), TR(40,40), TI(40,40)
     1
      COMMON/C4/CLFN.NGSKRN.NPY.SOUND.NMACH.NFREQ.MAUG.NIOUCX.RHD.
                 NHOWES. LCOLL . LPRWSH. I PRCO, IIY, IIX, NSURF, ISOLAT. FW. FC.
     6
                 NCOLS, NONIT, MACH, XCOLL, YCOLL, PI, U, OHCX, CXMN, IMOU, IROW,
                 EH.FK.BZ.NWIX.NCIX.CRON.NWCY.IFR.E1.FZ.OWY OWWX.
     ĸ
                 SN. HRO. NIY, NHCX, NCCX. NHPX, NCPX, NXHING, NYHING, NXCS, NYCS
      FQUIVALENCE (AA.AIC). (A.WASH)
C
      WBO = WING ROOT SEMI-CHORD
C
      S = SEMI-SPAN
C
      WICH = WING TIP CHORD - NORMALIZED ON WEO
C
       WILLIN = WING TIP L.E. - HORMALIZED
C
       SN = SEMI-SPAN - NORMALIZED
٢
      CRO = CONTROL SEMI-CHORD
C
      FW = 2*NWIX+1
C
       FC = 2*NCIX+1
       WBO = XE(3)/2.0
       CLFN = XE(4)/WRO
       S = YE(3)
       \text{WICN} = (XE(3) - XE(2)) / WRO
       WILEN = XE(2)/WBO
       SN = S/WBO
       CRO = (XF(5)-XF(4))/2.4
       F1= F W
       \Gamma Z = F1 + P1/2.
       J = NHIX
C
      COMPUTE CHORDNISE INTEGRATION AND COLLOCATION STATIONS
      FIRST ON THE WING SURFACE
       DO - I=1.NWIX
       F2 = F2 -2.*P1
       SIX(J,1) = SIN(F2/F1)
       IL = FLOAT(I)/FLOAT(NIONCX) + 0.99
       SCX(I) \cdot I) = -SIX(J \cdot I)
     5 .1=J-1
       FI=FC
       F7 - F1+P1/2.
       J = NCIX
       THEN ON THE CONTROL SURFACE
ľ,
       DO A ISLANCIX
       F2 - 12 -2.4P1
       SIX(J, 2) = SIN(F2/F1)
       TI = FLOAT(I)/FLOAT(RIONCX) + 4.99
       SCX(T_{1},7) = -SIX(J,7)
     # J-J-1
       FI
            4.NIV
       F/---
     COMPUTE SPANNISE INTEGRATION AND COLLOCATION STATIONS
       00 : [=1.NIY
       Y(1) = SIN(F^{\gamma}/F1)
       F/ - F2 +P1
       FTA(I) = SIN(F2/FI)
                                 -112-
    8 F? = F2 +P1
```

```
COMPUTE WING SEMI-CHORDS AND MID-CHORD LOCATIONS AT THE
   SPANNISE COLLOCATION AND INTEGRATION STATIONS
   PIR = YF(2)/YF(3)
   POR =1.0-PIR
   CBON = (XE(5)-XE(+))/(2.8*WBO)
   CXMN = CBON + XF(4)/WBO
   DO 16 [=1,N]Y
   IF(FTA(1).LF.PIB) GO TO 12
   FI - WTLFN*(FTA(I)-PIB)/POB
   TF(Y(I).!E.PIH) GO TO 13
   F/ - WTIFN*(Y(I)-PIB)/POB
   60 10 14
12 fl = 0.0
(3 f2 = 0.0
14 \text{ WBIN(I)} = 0.5*(2.4-\text{F1})
   WXIMN(I) = WRIN(I) + FI
   MBCN(1) = 0.5 \times (2.4 - F2)
16 \text{ WXCMN(I)} = \text{WRCN(I)} + \text{F2}
15 RETHRN
```

FND

```
CTRAMP
      SURPOUTINE TRAMP(NIY.NHCX.NCCX.NXHING.NYHING.NXCS.NYCS.NIF.HBU.SN)
C *** TRANSFORMATION MATRIX PROGRAM
C *** TRANSFORMS AIC COLLOCATION STATIONS TO UNSTEADY AERO STATIONS
      COMMON/C3/Y(1,),XATC(10,10,2),YATC(10,2),B(4,,40),R(40,4"),
                 C(40.40), T(10,40), TM(40,40), TR(40,40), T1(4:,40)
     1
C ** TERU (IM) MATRIX FOR CHORDWISE TRANSFORMATION
      KROHS=NXHING*NYHING*NXCS*NYCS
      KCOLS=KROWS
      DO 'H [=1,KROHS
      no ' a J=1.KCOLS
   0.0=(L.I)MT Bc
C *** CHOPDWISE TRANSFORMATION (WING)
       IF (NXWING .FQ. 0) GO TO 1999
       DO 1040 I=1.NYWING
       CALL HMAT (NXWING, NRSB, NCSB)
       CALL THAT (NXWING, 1, MSIZE, 1, I, WRO, SN)
       DO 001 MR=1.MSIZE
       DO JOHL MC=1.NCSB
       TR(MR,MC)=0.0
       DO 1001 MRC=', MSIZE
 1941 TR(MR, MC)=TR(MR, MC)+T(MR, MRC)+R(MRC, MC)
       CALL CMAT(NWCX.NIY, NXWING, NYWING.NIF, 1, 1, NRSC, NCSC, WOO, SN)
       DO 1002 MR=1.NRSC
       DO FOIL MC=1.NCSB
       T(MR, MC)=0.0
       DO JOUR MRC=1,NCSC
 1092 T(MP.MC)=T(MR.MC)+C(MR.MRC)+TR(MRC.MC)
       KROH=(I-1)*NXWING
       DO 1080 LR=J.NXWING
       LROW=KROW+LR
       KCOI = (I-1) * NXWING
       DO 1040 LC=1.NXWING
       LCOI = KCOL + LC
  1980 TM(LROW, LCOL)=T(LR.LC)
  100 CONTINUE
  1940 CONTINUE
 C *** CHORDWISE TRANSFORMATION (CONTROL SURFACE)
       IF (NXCS .EQ. ") GO TO 2999
       DO 2040 I=1.NYCS
       CALL BMAT(NXCS.NRSB,NCSB)
       CALL THAT (NXCS-1-MSIZE-2-1-WRO-SN)
       Da 2001 MR=1.MST7E
       DO : BHT MC=L-NCSR
       TR(MR,MC)=0.0
       DO -031 MRC-1, MSTZE
  2001 TR(MR, MC)=TR(MR, MC)+T(MR, MRG)*H(MRC, MC)
       CALL CMAT(NCCX.NIY.NXCS.NYCS.NIF.2,I,NRSC.NCSC.HBO.SE)
       DO : 002 MR=1.NRSC
       DO 2002 MC=1.NCSR
       T(MR,MC)=U.U
       DO 2002 MRC=1.NCSC
  2002 T(MR,MC)=T(MR,MC)+C(MR,MRC)+TR(MRC,MC)
       KHOW=NXWING*NYWING*(I-1)*NXCS
       DO . UBO LR=1.NXCS
       I ROW=KROH+I R
       KCOL = NXWING * NYWING + (I-1) * NXCS
       DO 2080 1 C=1. NXCS
       LCOL=KCOL+LC
  2080 TM(|ROW, LCOL)=T(LR, LC)
  2000 CONTINUE
                                  -114-
```

```
2910 CONTINUE
C *** REARRANGE ROWS AND COLUMNS FOR SPANNISE TRANSFORMATION
      CALL RMAT(NXHING.NYHING, NXCS.NYCS, MSIZE)
      80 :850 MR=1.MS17E
      DO 2050 MC=1.MSIZE
      TI(MR.MC)=8.0
      no non MRC=", MSIZE
20.0 TI(HR, MC)=TI(MR, MC)+R(MR, MRC)+TM(MRC, HC)
T *** 7 FP() (TH) MATRIX FOR SPANNISH TRANSFORMATION
      KROWS=NIY*(NWCX+NCCX)
      KCOLS=NXHING*NYHING*NXCS*NYCS
      DO / N I=1, KROWS
      no +0 J=1.KCOLS
   0.9=(L,1)MT 0.
 *** SPANNISE TRANSFORMATION (WING)
      IF (NYWING .FO. 0) GO TO 3999
      DO SOUR TELLNACK
      CALL RMAT(NYWING, NRSB, NCSB)
      CALL THAT (NYWING. / MSIZE, 1, 1, WRO. SN)
      DO SOUL MR=1.MSIZE
      DO SOUT MC=1.NCSB
      TR(MR,MC)=0.0
      DO SOUT MRC=1.MSIZE
 in tr(mr,mc)=Tr(mr,mc)+T(mr,mrc)+B(mrc,mc)
      CALL SMAT(NIY, NYWING, 1, NRSS, NCSS, WBO, SN)
      DO -092 MR=1.NRSS
      00 5042 MC=1.NCSB
      T(MK, MC)=0.0
      no .002 MRC=1.NCSS
 3032 T(MF,MC)=T(MR,MC)+C(MR,MRC)*TR(MRC,MC)
      KROW=(]-1)*N1Y
      DO SOBO LR=1.NIY
      LROW=KROW+LR
      NITP=NXWING-1
      ηο . 070 J=1,NITR
      IF (WBO*XS(1.1.1.1) .LT. .5*(XATC(J,1,1)+XATC(J+1,1,1)))GO TO 1050
 30/0 CONTINUE
      KCOI = NYWING # (NXWING-1)
      60 10 3090
 SOUR KCOL = NYWING + (J-1)
 30 /0 DO CORO IC=1.NYWING
       LCOL=KCOL+LC
 ADAD THE ROW. LCOLD TELEVICE
 ARED CONTINUE
 1000 CONTINUE
C *** SPANNISE TRANSFORMATION (CONTROL SURFACE)
       IF (NYCS .EU. ") GO TO 4999
       no nen I=1.NCCX
       CALL SMAT(NYCS.NRSB,NCSB)
       CALL [MAT(NYCS. Z.MS17E. Z. L.NRO.SN)
       DO ADDI MR=1.MSIZE
       DO ADOI MC=1.NCSB
       TR(MR.MC)=0.0
       DO 4001 MRC-1, MSTZE
 4001 TR(MR,MC)=TR(MR,MC)+T(MR,MRC)+R(MRC,MC)
       CALL SMAT(NIY, NYCS, 7, NRSS, NCSS, WRO, SN)
       no / 1112 MR=1 NRSS
       00 4002 MC=1,NCSR
       T(MF, MC) = 0.0
       BO 4002 MRC=1.NCSS
 40 P T(MR.MC)=T(MR.MC)+C(MR.MRC)*TR(MRC.MC)
```

```
KROW=(I-1)#NIY+NHCX+NIY
      DO 4880 LR=1.NIY
      LROW=KROW+LR
      NITR=NXCS-1
      NO -NYN J=1,NITR
      IF (WBO*XS(1,2,1,1) .LT. .5*(XA)C(J,1,2)+XAIC(J+1,1,7)))GO TO 405: 1
40/0 CONTINUE
      KCOL = NYWING * NXWING * NYCS * (NXCS-1)
      GO TO 4090
4000 KCOL = NYWING * NXWING + NYCS * (J-1)
4090 00 4080 LC=1.NYCS
      LCOI = KCOI + LC
 4080 TM(LROW, LCOL) = T(LR, LC)
 40 :0 CONTINUE
 4999 CONTINUE
C *** REAPRANCE RONS AND COLUMNS SO STATIONS ARE STACKED ROWHISE
      CALL RMAT(NIY, NWCX, NIY, NCCX, NSIZE)
      DO 5001 MR=1.NSIZE
      DO SOUT MC=1.KCOLS
      TR(MR,MC)=0.0
      DO ' NAT MRC=1.NSIZE
 58H1 TR(MR, MC)=TR(MR, MC)+R(MR, MRC)+TM(MRC, MC)
      00 5002 MR=1, KROWS
      DO MAIL HC=1.KCOLS
      TM(MR,MC)=0.0
      DO 5092 MRC=1, KCOLS
 5002 TM(MR, MC)=TM(MR, MC)+TR(MR, MRC)*TI(MRC, MC)
      NO '050 I=1, KROWS
      no than Jet, Konts
      TR(I,J)=TM(I,J)
 5050 TI(1,J)=TM(1.J)
      RETURN
      FND
```

```
CIMAT
      TAMT
      SURPOUTINE IMATINPTS, ND, MSIZE, NS. 14, WBO, SN)
      COMMON/C3/Y(11),XAIC(10,10.2),YAIC(10,2),B(40,40),R(40,40),
                C(4".40).T(40,40).TM(40,40).TR(40.40).TI(40,40)
 *** GENERATES (T)**(-1) MATRIX
 *** NPTS = NUMBER OF AIC POINTS ALONG STRIP IN ND DIRECTION
 *** MSIZE = ORDER OF T MATRIX
 *** NS = SURFACE (1=HING AND 2=CONTROL SURFACE)
 *** ND = INTERPOLATION DIRECTION (1=CHORDWISE AND 2=SPANWISE)
      IF (NPTS .LT. 4) MSIZE=NPTS
IF (NPTS .GT. 3) MSIZE=3*NPTS+6
      00 1 J=1. MS17F
      DO 1 K=1, MSIZE
    1 T(J,K)=0.0
      IF (NPTS .GT. 4) GO TO 5044
      GO TO (2000,2100,3000,4000), NPTS
C *** NPTS=2 (YWO POINTS ALONG STRIP)
 2040 T(1,1)=1.0
      1(2,1)=1.0
      IF (ND .Fu. 1) T(1, r) = XAIC(1, IY, NS)
      IF (ND .FQ. 1) T(2,2)=XAIC(2,1Y,NS)
      IF (ND .FQ. 2) T(1.2)=YAIC(1.NS)
      IF (NB .EQ. 2) T(12)=YAIC(2.NS)
      60 10 6600
C *** NPTS= ( THREE POINTS ALONG STRIP)
 300( T(1,1)=1.0
      T(2.1)=1.1
      T(3,1)=1.0
      IF (ND .FO. )) GO TO 3010
C *** NPTS=1 CHORDWISE DIRECTION
      T(1,2) = XAIC(1.IY.NS)
      T(1.3)=T(1,2)**2
      T(2,2) = XAIC(2,1Y.NS)
      T(2,3)=T(2,2)**2
      T(3,2) = XAIC(4.1Y,NS)
      T(3,3)=T(3,/)e=2
      60 10 6900
 *** NPTS=> SPANWISE DIRECTION
 50 0 T(1.2)=YALC(1.NS)
      T(1,3)=T(1,2)**2
      T(2,2) = YAIC(2.NS)
      1(2,3)=1(2,2)##2
      T(3,2) = YAlC(5.NS)
      T(3,3)=T(3,.)*#2
      00 10 6000
C *** NPTS=4 (FOUR POINTS ALONG STRIP)
 4908 T(1,1)=1.8
      T(2,1)=1.8
      T(3,1)=1.0
      T(4,2)=1.0
      T(5,4)=1.0
      T(6,4)=1.0
      1(4,4)=-1.0
      1(4.5)=-1.0
      IF (NO .FQ. ') GO TO 4010
      NPTS=4 CHORDHISE DIRECTION
      T(1.2) = XAIC(1, 1Y, NS)
      T(1,3)=T(1,2)**2
      T(2,2)=XAIC(2,1Y,NS)
      「(つ, う)=T(ノ, 2)**2
      T(3.2)=8.5*(XATC('.IY.NS);XATC(3.,IY.NS))
```

```
T(3,3)=T(3,2)*e>
       T(3,5)=-T(5,2)
       T(3,6)=-T(3,3)
       T(4,3)=2.0+T(1.2)
       T(4,6)=-T(4,3)
       T(5,5)=XAIC(3,1Y.NS)
       T(5,6)=T(5,5) x * ?
       T(6,5)=XAIC(4,1Y.NS)
       T(6,6)=T(6,5)**2
       unga ot on
C *** NPTS=4 SPANNISE DIRECTION
 4 (1,2)=YAIC(1,NS)
       T(1,3)=T(1,2)**2
       T(2.2)=YAIC( '.NS)
      1(2,3)=1(2,2)++2
      T(3,2)=8.5*(YATC(2.NS)+YATC(3.NS))
      T(3,3)=T(3,2)**2
      T(3,5)=-T(3,2)
      T(3,6)=-T(3,4)
      T(4.3)=2.0+T(4.2)
      T(4,6)=-T(4,5)
      T(5,5)=YAIC(4,NS)
      T(5,6)=T(5,5)**2
      T(6,5)=YAIC(1,NS)
      T(6,6)=T(6,5)=#2
      GO 10 KONU
C *** NPTS .GT. 4
5000 IF (ND .EQ. 2) GO TO 5500
C *** NPTS .GT. 4 (CHORDHISF DIRECTION)
      T(1,1)=1.0
      T(1.2)=XAIC(1.1Y.NS)
      T(1,5)=T(1,2)*#2
      T(2,1)=1.0
      T(2,2)=XAIC(2,1Y,NS)
      7(2,3)=1(2,2)**2
      T(MS1ZF, MS1ZF-2)=1.1
     T(MSIZF, MSI/F-1)=XAIC(NPTS, IY, NS)
     T(MSIZE, MSIZE)=T(MSIZE, MSIZE-1)**2
     T(MSIZF-1,MSIZF-2)=1.0
     T(MSIZE-1.MSIZE-1)=XAIC(NPTS-1.IY.NS)
     T(MSI/F-1, MSI/F)=I(MSI/E-1, MSI/E-1)**/
     NI-NPIS-4
     DO FOID N=1,NT
     NR=/ ISHN
     NC= 1 + N+1
     NP=N+>
     T(NR.NC)=1.0
     T(NR, NC+1)=XAIC(NP, IY, NS)
5010 T(NR.NC+2)=T(NR.NC+1)##2
     NI=NPTS-3
     BO SOUN NET, NT
     NR=. +N
     NC= SHN->
     T(NR.NC)=1.0
     T(NR+1.NC+1)=1.0
     T(NR.NC+3)=-1.0
    T(NP+1.NC+4)=-1.0
    T(NR, NC+1)=0.48(XAIC(N+1, IY, NS)+XAIC(N+2, IY, NS))
    T(NR.NC+2)=T(NR.NC+1)**2
    T(NR.NC+4)=-T(HR.NC+1)
    T(NR, NC+5)=-T(NR, NC+2)
                             -118-
```

```
T(NF+).NC+2)=2.8*T(NR,NC+1)
 59×0 T(NR+),NC+5)=-T(NR+1,NC+2)
      60 10 6000
C *** NPTS .GT. 4
                   (SPANWISE DIRECTION)
 5580 T(1,1)=1.0
      T(1,2)=YAIC(1,NS)
      T(1,3)=T(1,2)**2
      T(2,1)=1.8
      T(2.2)=YAIC(2,NS)
      T(2,3)=T(2,2)**2
      T(M51ZF, MS1ZF-2)=1.8
      T(MSIZE, MSIZE-1)=YAIC(NPTS, NS)
      T(MSIZE, MSIZF)=T(MSIZE, MSIZE-1)**2
      T(MSIZF-1,MSIZF-2)=i.0
      T(MSIZE-1, MSIZE-1)=YAIC(NPTS-1.NS)
      T(MSIZF-1, MSIZF)=T(MSIZE-1, MSIZE-1)**2
      NT=NPTS-4
      DO -510 N=1,NT
      NR= / + / # N
      NC=3#N+1
      NP=N+>
      T(NR,NC)=L.
      T(NP,NC+1)=YA[C(NP,NS)
 5510 T(NR, NC+2)=T(NR, NC+1) ##2
      NT=NPTS-3
      00 -520 N=1,NT
      NR= . * N
      NC= ++N-2
      T(NP,NC)=1.0
      T(NR+1,NC+1)=:.0
      T(NR,NC+3)=-1.0
      T(NR+1,NC+4)=-1.0
      T(NR, NC+1)=H.4*(YAIC(N+1, NS)+YAIC(N+2, NS))
      T(NR,NC+2)=T(NR,NC+1)**2
      T(NR,NC+4) = -T(NR,NC+1)
      T(NR,NC+5) = -T(NR,NC+2)
      T(NP+),NC+2)=".0*T(NR,NC+1)
 5520 T(NP+1,NC+5)=-T(NP+1,NC+2)
C *** INVERT T MAIRIX
 KAHA CONTINUE
      CALL MINV (MSIZE.T.C)
      RETURN
```

FNN

```
CCMAT
         1 MAT
      SURPOUTINE CHAT (NPTS.NIY.NAICPX, NAICPY.NIF.NS, IY, NRS NCS. HBO. SN)
C *** FOR CHORDWISE TRANSFORMATIONS
C *** NPTS = NUMBER OF CHOROWISE UNSTEADY AERO COLLOCATION STATIONS
C *** NIY = NUMBER OF SPANNISE UNSTEADY AERO COLLUCATION STATIONS
 *** NATCPX = NUMBER OF CHORDWISE ALL COLLOCATION STATIONS
C *** NATCRY = NUMBER OF SPANNISE AIR COLLOCATION STATIONS
C *** IY : SPAN NUMBER OF AIC STRIP BEING TRANSFORMED
C *** NIF = CODE FOR DIFFERENTIATION (1=NO DERIVATIVE AND 2=D( )/DX )
C *** MATRIX SIZE IS (NRS.NCS)
      COMMON/C3/Y(1), XAIC(18,16.2), YAIC(18,2), R(48,48), R(18,48),
                 C(10.40).T(40,40).TM(40,40),TR(40,40),TI(41,46)
      IF (NATCPX .GT. 3) GO TO 5
      NRS=NATCPX
      NCS: NATCPX
      00 ) I=1,NRS
      00 | J=1.NCS
    1 ((1, J)=4.4
      90 10 100
    1 NRS=NAICPX
      NCS-3*(NAICPX-2)
      00 4 1=1, NRS
      10 " J=1.NCS
    4 C(1,J)=0.0
  THP IF (NCS .GT. 6) GO TO 500
      IF (NGS .EQ. 0) GO TO 400
      60 10 (209, 7 is, 593), NGS
C *** TWO POINTS
  200 00 1: 1=1.NATCPX
      C(1.1)=1.0
      C(1.2)=XINT(IY. L.NIY. NS, WBO, SN)
      IF (NIF .EQ. ) C(1,1)=0.0
      IF (NIF .60. /) G(1,2)=1.H
  210 CONTINUE
      RETURN
C *** THRIF POINTS
  300 DO 19 J=1.NAICPX
      C(1,1)=1.0
      IF (NIF + FQ. /) C(I,1)=0.4
      C(1.2)=XINT(IY.I,NIY,NS,WBO,SN)
      IF (NIF -EQ. ') C(1,2)=1.0
      C(1,4)=C(1,2)nn2
      11 (NIF .FQ. ) C(1, 1)=2.4*XINT(1Y.1.NIY, NS. HHO, SN)
  TER CONTINUE
      RETHRN
C *** FONP POINTS
  400 00 10 1=1.NAICPX
      NX=NPIS-1
      10 / 06 JEE, NX
      IF (H. D. * (XAIC(J. IY. NS) + XAIC(J++, IY. NS)) - GI. XINT(IY, I NIY. NS, HBO, SN
     1)) 60 10 40/
  444 CONTINUE
      NX=NPIS
      80 10 468
  447 NX = 1
  408 KG-1
      IF (NX .Gf. ?) KC=4
      C(1.KC)-1.0
      C(I.KC+1)=XINI(IY,I,NIY,NS,HBO.SN)
      C(T.KG+>)=C(J.KC++)**/
      IF (NIF . +0. ) C(1.KC)=0.700-
```

```
IF (NIF .EQ. /) C(T,KC+1)=1.0
      IF (NIF .EO. /) C(I,KC+2)=2.0*XINT(IY,I,NIY,NS,WBO,SN)
  410 CONTINUE
      RETURN
C *** .GT. FOUR POINTS
  500 DO 510 I=1, NAICPX
      NX=NPTS-1
      00 100 J=1.NX
      IF (#.5*(XAIC(J, IY, NS) > XAIC(J++, #Y.NS)).GT.XINT(IY, 1.NIY, NS, WBO, SN
     11) GO TO 50/
  504 CONTINUE
      NX=NPTS
      60 10 568
  507 NX=J
  548 IF (NX .LT. 3) GO TO 550
      IF (NX .GT. NAICPX-2) GO TO 589
      KC=(NX-2)*3+1
      C(1, KC) = 1.0
      C(T.KC())=XINT(IY.T.NIY,NS.WRO.SN)
      C(1,KC+2)=C(1,KC+1)**2
      IF (NIF .EQ. \cdot) \Omega(1, KC \cdot 1) = 1.0
      IF (NIF \cdotEQ. ) C(I,KC)=0.0
      IF (NIF .FQ. /) C(T,KC+2)=2. !*XINT(IY,I,NIY,NS,WBO,SH)
      60 10 51"
  5>0 C(1.1)=1.4
      C(I.2)=XINT(IY.I.NIY.NS,WBO,SN)
      C(1.3)=C(1,7)==2
      IF (NIF .FO. ) C(I,1)=0.4
      If (NIF .FQ. ') C(1,2)=1.0
      IF (NIF . FQ. ...) C(I,3)=2.0*XINT(IY.I,NIY.NS. HBO, SN)
      00 10 511
  5 M ( C( I , NCS-2 ) = 1 . "
      C(I,NCS-1)=XINT(IY,I,NIY,NS, WBO, SN)
      C(1,NCS)=C(1,NCS-+)**/
      IF (NIF .EQ. /) C(I.NCS-2)=0.0
      IF (NIF .EQ. ) C(I,NCS-1)=1.0
      IF (NIF .FQ. /) C(I.NCS)=/.U*XINT(IY,I.NIY.NS.HBO.SN)
  5 . P. CONTENUE
```

. . .

RETURN END

```
CCHAT
      SMAT
      SURPOUTINE SMAT(NIY, NAICPY. NS, NES, NCS, WBO, SN)
C ** SPANWISE TRANSFORMATION
C *** HIY = NUMBER OF SPANNISE UNSTEADY AERO COLLOCATION STATIONS
T ** NATIPY = NUMBER OF SPANNISE ATT COLLOCATION STATIONS
C *** NS = SURFACE (1=WING AND 2=CONTROL SURFACE)
C *** MATRIX SIZE IS NRS BY NCS
      COMMON/C3/Y(11).XAIC(10,11.2),YAIC(10,2).B(40,40).R(40,4)),
                 C(4n.4n).T(4n,4n),TM(4n,4u),TR(4n,4u),TI(4n,4u)
       IF (NAICPY .GT. 3) GO TO B
       NRS=NIY
       NCS=NATCPY
       00 / 1=1.NRS
       80 6 J=1.NCS
     < C(1.J)=0.0
       30 10 100
     : MPS=NIY
       NCS: 3+(NAICPY-1)
       70 4 1=1.NRS
       10 % J=1.NCS
     9 6(1.1)=6.4
   1 '0 IF (NCS .GT. .) GO 10 580
       IF (NCS . FQ. . ) BU TO 4HA
       GO TO (200,200.595), NCS
 C *** TWO POINTS
   2.0 NO 260 1=1.NIY
       C(1,1)=1.0
       C(I,2)=WPO*SN*Y(I)
   250 CONTINUE
       RETURN
 C *** THREE POINTS
   3uf 00 61 [=1.NIY
       C([.1)=1.8
       C(1.2)=WBO*SN*Y([)
       C(1,3)=C(1,1)**/
   35H CONTINUE
       RETURN
 C *** FOUR POINTS
   4.0 DO 490 1=1,NIY
       1600
       15 (WHO*SN*Y(1) .I.T. 0.5*(YATC(2.NS)+YATC(3.NS))) 10-1
       ^(1.10)=1.0
       ^(1.1C+1)=WHO*SN*Y(1)
       0(1.10+2)=0(1.10+1)**2
   44" CONTINUE
        RETURN
 C *** GT. FOUR PUINTS
   500 00 . 01 (=1.NIY
        MI-NAICPY-2
       DO 525 JELON
        TE (0.5*(YAIC(1.NS)+YAIC(J+1.NS)) .GT. WRU*SN*Y(1)) co to 523
   525 CONTINUE
        TO-3*NAICPY-3
       60 10 524
   5 /3 | 10-(J-2)#3+4
       # (J .1 f. 1) 1C=1
   5/4 0(1,10)=1.0
       C(1.1C+))=WBO=SN#Y([)
       C(1,10+2)=C(1,10+1)**:
   5 " CONTINUE
        RETURN
                                 -122-
        FND
```

```
CPMAT
           RMAT
      SURPOUTINE RMAT (NXWING, NYWING, NXCS, NYCS, MSIZE)
C *** REAPRANCES AIC STATIONS INTO PROPER SEQUENCE FOR SPANWISE
C *** INTERPOLATION
 *** MATHIX SIZE IS HSIZF=NXHING*NYWING+NXCS*NYCS (SQUARE)
      COMMON/C3/Y('-), XAIC(10,10.2), YATC(10,2), B(40,40), R(10.40),
                 C(4,.44).T(40,44),TM(40,48),TR(40,48),TI(4,,44)
     1
      CYFRO=0.0
      MSI/F=NXWING*NYWING*NXCS*NYCS
      00 -00 J=1.MS17E
      00 → 01 J=1, HS17E
  199 R(T.J)=C7FR0
      IF (NXWING .FO. #) GO TO 250
      K - 1
      KK-
      II=NYWING * NXWING
      00 00 1=1,11
      R(1.K)=1.9
      K=K+NXWING
      IF (K .GT. II) KK=KK+I
      IF (K .GT. II) K=KK
  200 CONTINUE
  250 CONTINUE
      TF (NXCS .FQ. 4) GO TO 354
      II=HXCS+NYCS
      K=NYWING*NYWING+1
      KK=hXWING>NYWING+:
      70 0. 1=1.13
      IK= [ + NXWING = NYWING
      R(TY,K)=1.0
      K=K+NXCS
      IF (K .GT. MSI7F) KK=KK+1
      IF (K .GT. MS17F) K=KK
  3.4 CONTINUE
   SHE CONTINUE
       RETURN
```

FND

```
CHMAT
           TAME
      SUPPOUTING HMAT (NPTS. IRS. ICS)
      COMMON/C3/Y(11), XATC(14,14.2), YATC(14,2), B244,44), R(44,44),
                C(40.40).T(19,41).TM(40,40),TR(40,40).TI(40,40)
  *** R - R(IRS,ICS) MATRIX
 *** NPTS = NUMBER OF AIC STATION ALONG STRIP (FITHER CHORDWISE OR
             SPANWISE)
      ICS=NPTS
      IF (NPTS .G1. 4) GO TO 200
      IRS=NPTS
      00 · 0 [=1, [FS
      90 " J=1, TCS
      8(I.J)=0.0
      IF (I .FQ. J) R(I,J)=I.0
   JU CONTINUE
      RETURN
  200 IRS=6+(NPTS-1)*;
      00 88 1=1.185
      no the J=1.10s
  3 in B(1.J)=0.0
      8(1.1)=1.0
      R(2,2)=1.0
      R(TRS.10S)=1
      R(TRS-1, ICS-1)-L.
      IF (NPTS .EQ. 1) 60 TO 400
      K=NPTS-4
      90 50 1=1.K
      NR=2+3*1
      NC=:+T
  300 B(NF,NC)=1.0
  410 RETURN
      FND
```

```
MINV
CHINV
      SUPPOUTINE MINY (NM.A.U)
      DIMENSION A(40.40).U(40,40)
      00 + 0s1 I=1,NM
      00 0001 J=1.NM
      U(1.J)=0.0
      IF (1.FQ.J) H(1,J)=1.0
 2001 CONTINUE
      EPS=0.00000000
      no 0015 I=1,NM
      K= 1
      TF (1-NM) 962..9017,9621
 99/1 IF (A(1,1)-FPS) 9085,9996,988/
 90. 5 18 (-A(1,1)-FPS) 1006.9006.9007
 9446 K=K+1
      00 0023 J=1.NM
      U(1.J)=U(1,J)+U(K,J)
 90.7 A(1,J)=A(1,J)+A(K,J)
      GO 10 9117!
 90 17 DIV=A(1,1)
      BO CORO J=1.NM
      U(1.3)=H(1,3)/DIV
 DO 5815 MM=1.NM
      BEI T=A(MM, I)
      IF (ABS(DELI)-FPS) 4014,9015,4016
 9016 IF (MM-I) 9010.90(5,9010
 9910 BO 9811 J=1,NM
      U(MM,J)=U(MM,J)-U(I,J)*DELT
 JOIT A(MM, J)=A(MM.J)-A(I, J)+DFLT
 9815 CONTINUE
      DO 4034 I=1,NM
      DO 0033 J=1,NM
 905 ( A(I.J)=U(I.J)
      RETURN
```

FND

PART IV - SECTION B5.0

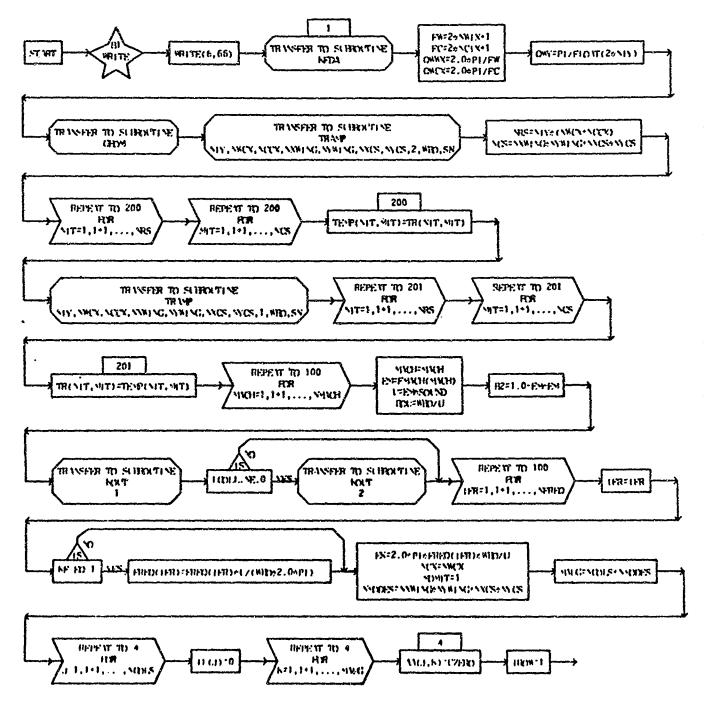
FLOW CHARTS FOR SUBSONIC AIC COMPUTER PROGRAM

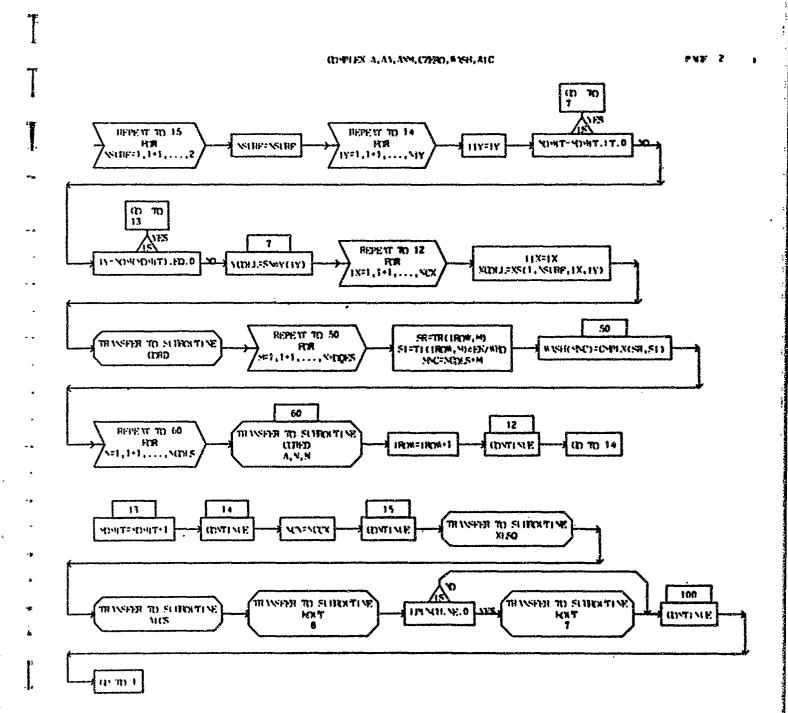
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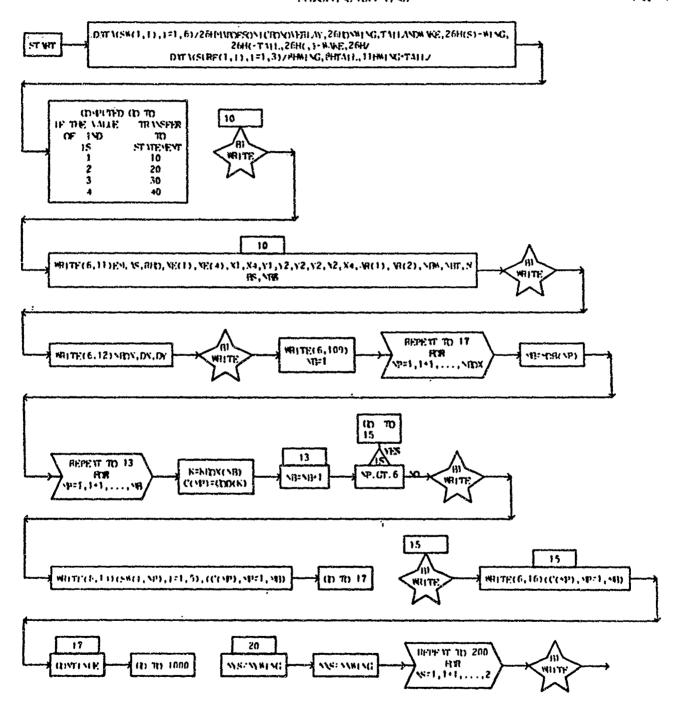




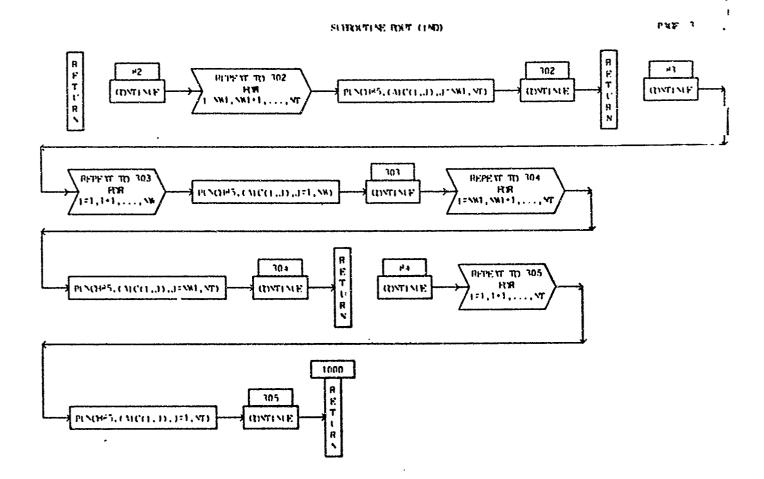
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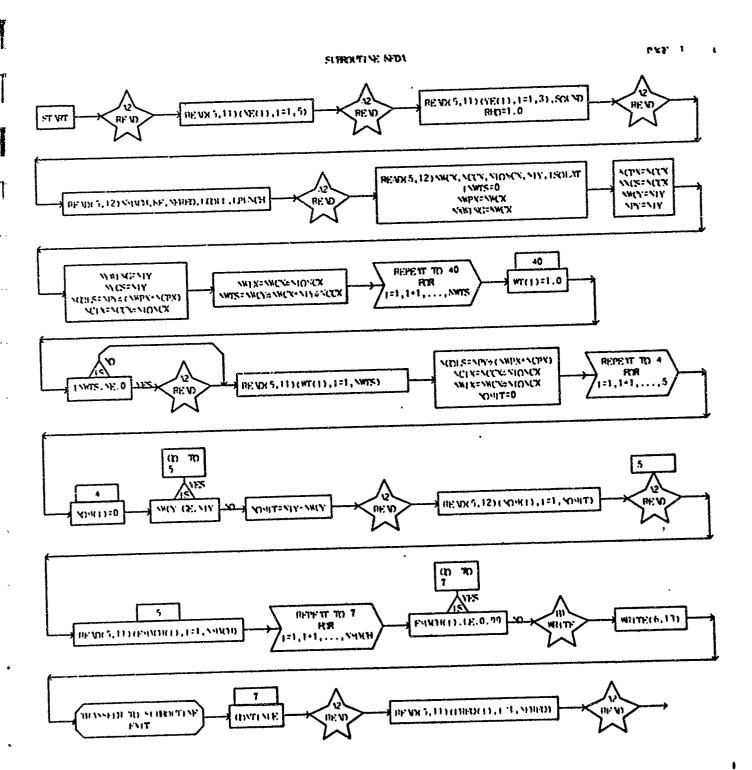
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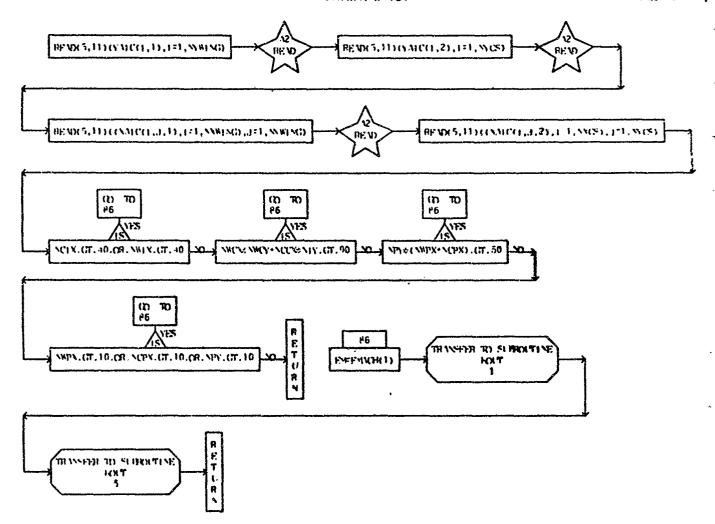
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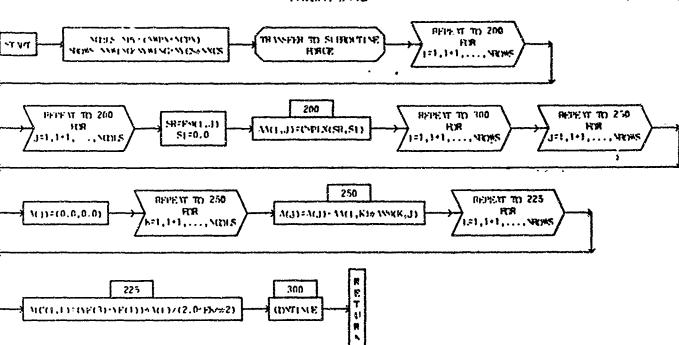
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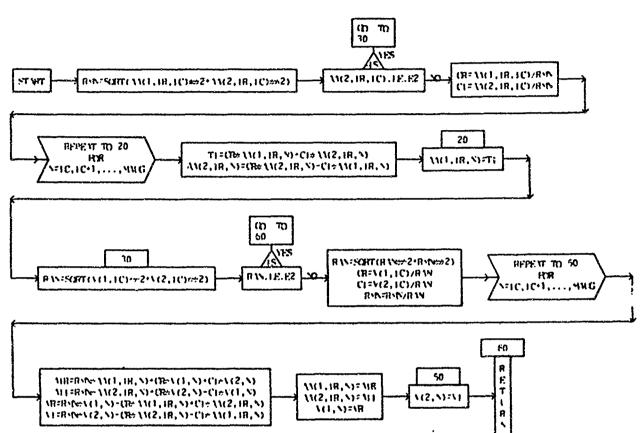




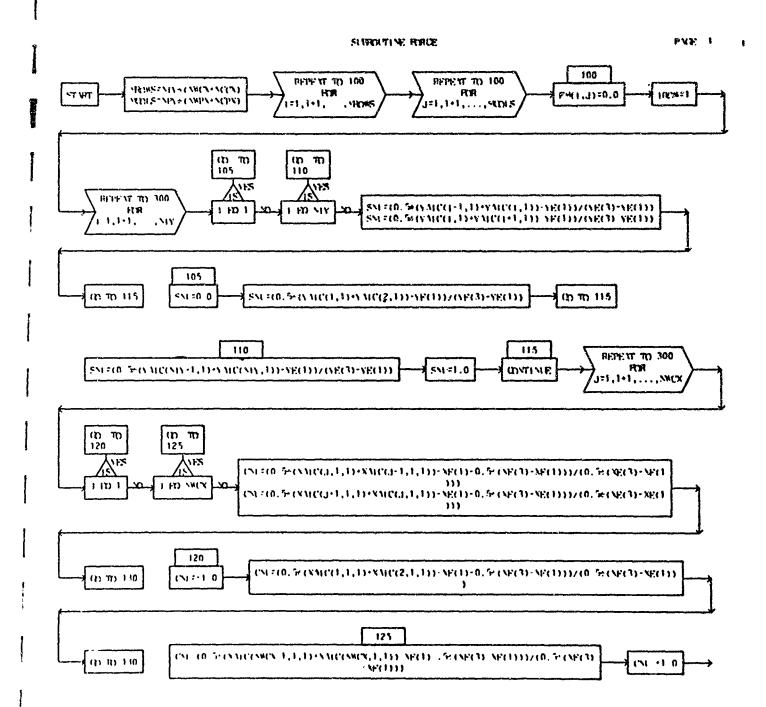
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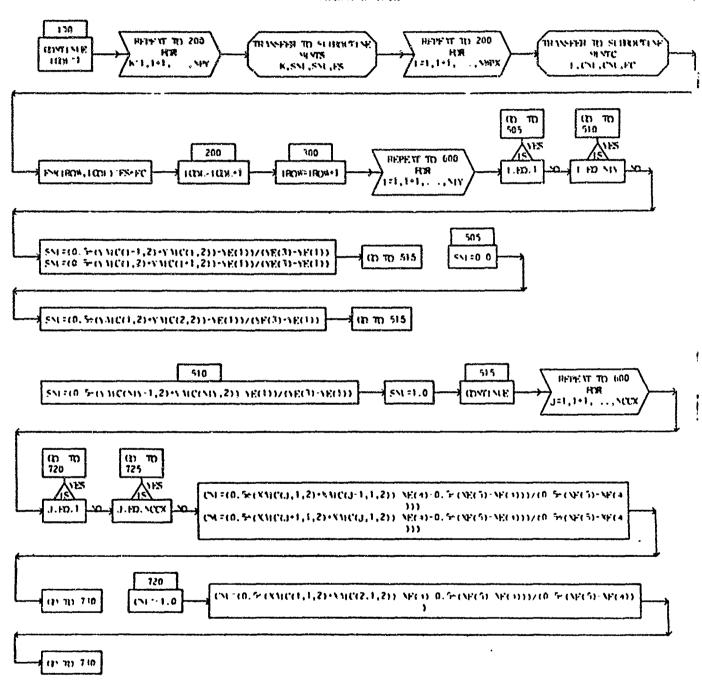
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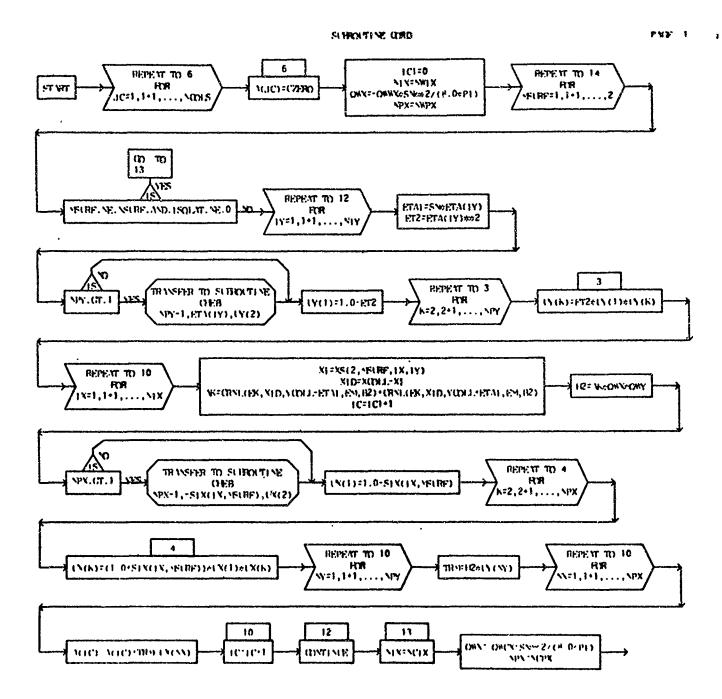




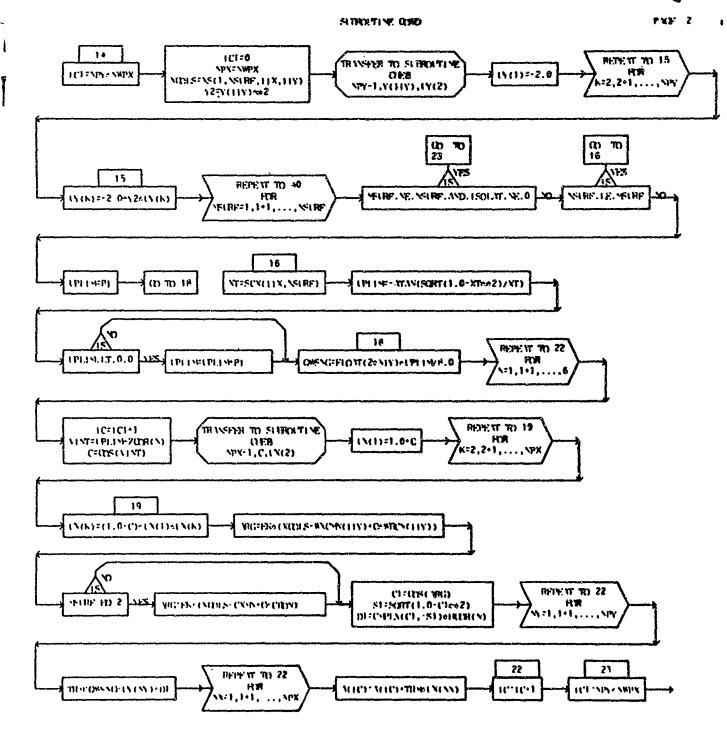
SUPPORTING HEACE 730 725 (NE (0.5*(NHC)NCN 1,1,2)+NHC(NCN,1,2))+NE(1)+0,56(NE(5)+NE(4)))/(0.5*(NE(5)+NE(4))) (DALINGE 1(D) LABA AMERA) (~1=1.0 TRANSPIRE TO SUBSTANTINE MANTO 1., CM., CM., FC THISPEN TO SUBERTINE MINTS K,SNL,SNL,FS HEPF IT ITS MO PEREST TO POO Rt/R k=1,1•1,...,\PY HTR 1,51,1+1,...,NCPX **400** 600 PHOROMATODED FESS-FC (0)=(0)(+) HEW-HROW-1

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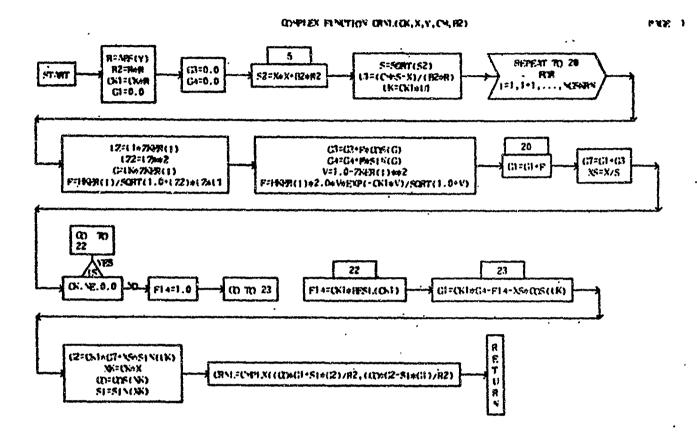


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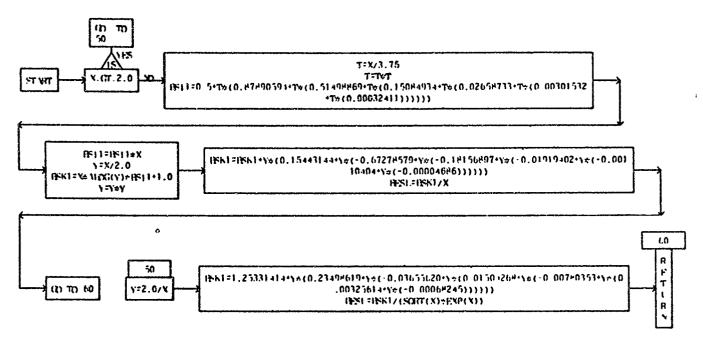
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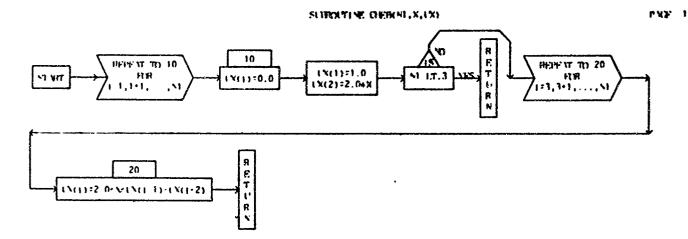
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FINCTION RESULTA



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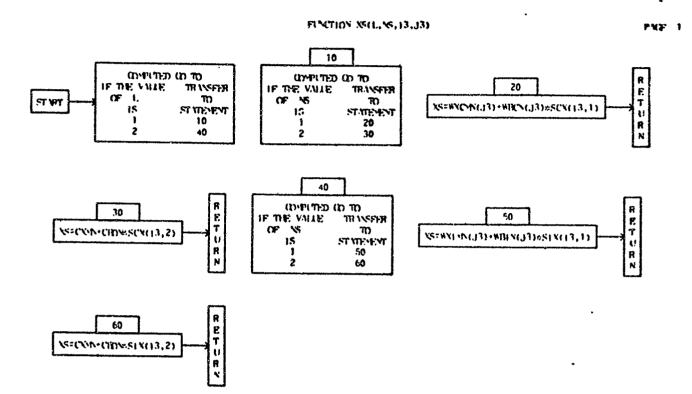
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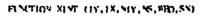
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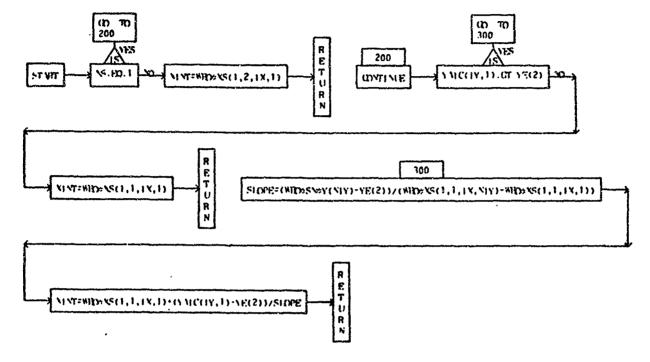


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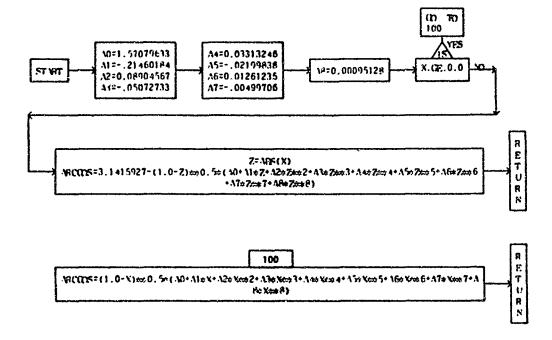
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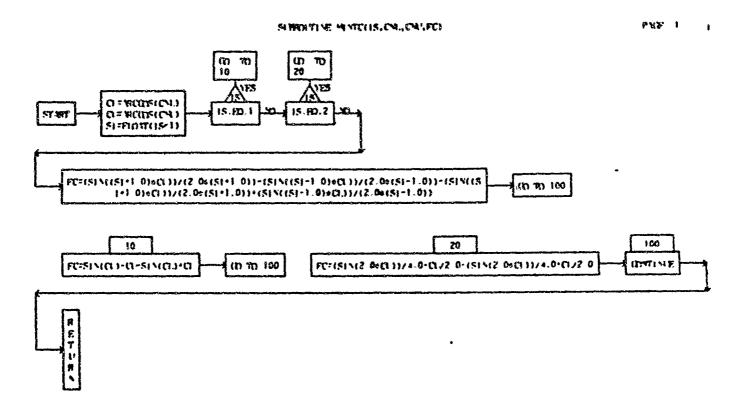


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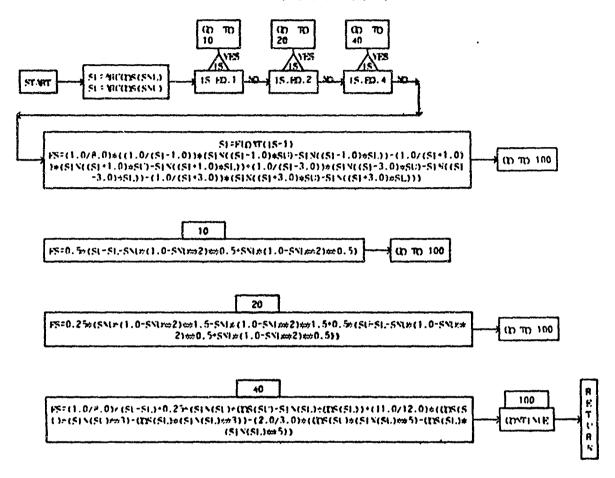
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SUPPORTINE MIMISUS, SNL, SMLFS)



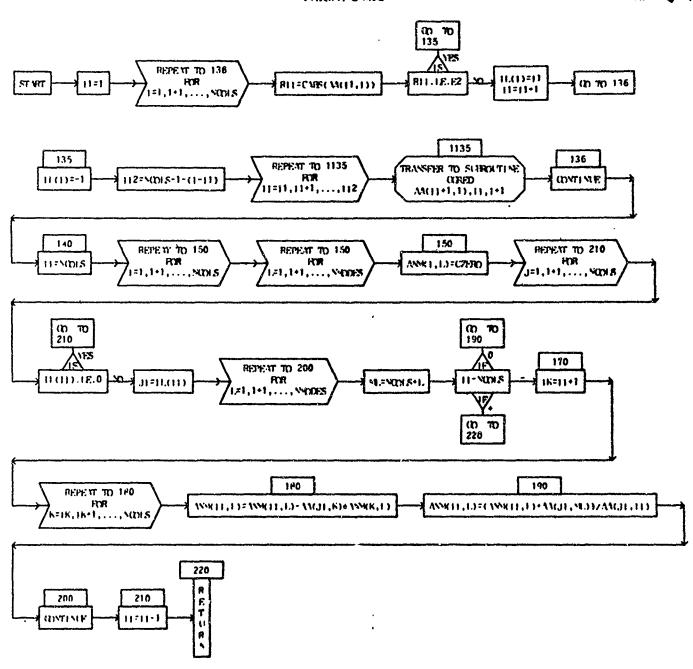
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DIMENSIONED VARIABLES

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nc.	10, #0	H-7 W	40						

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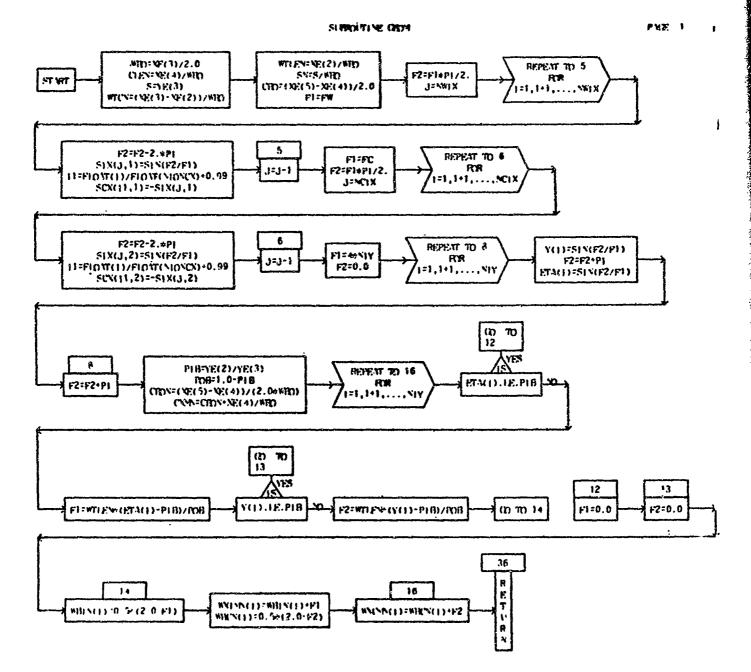


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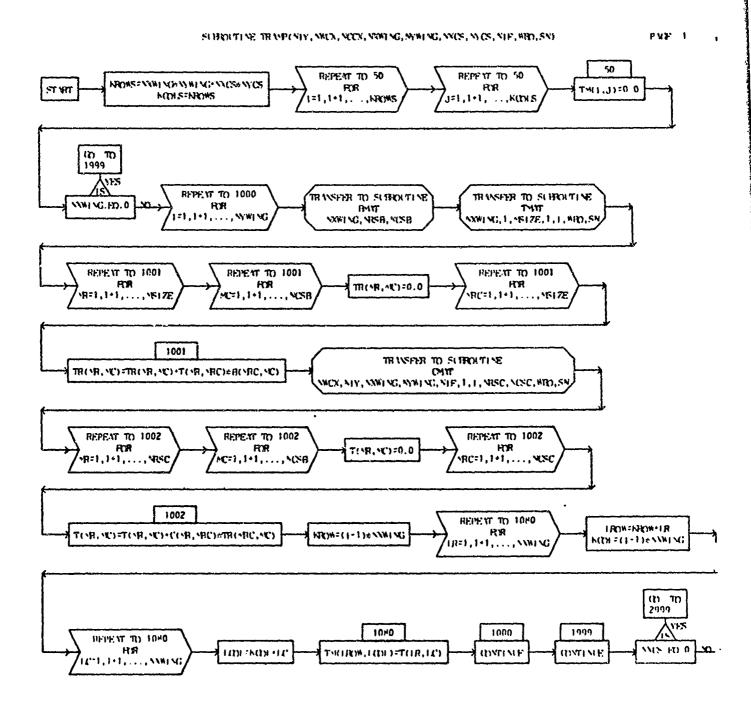
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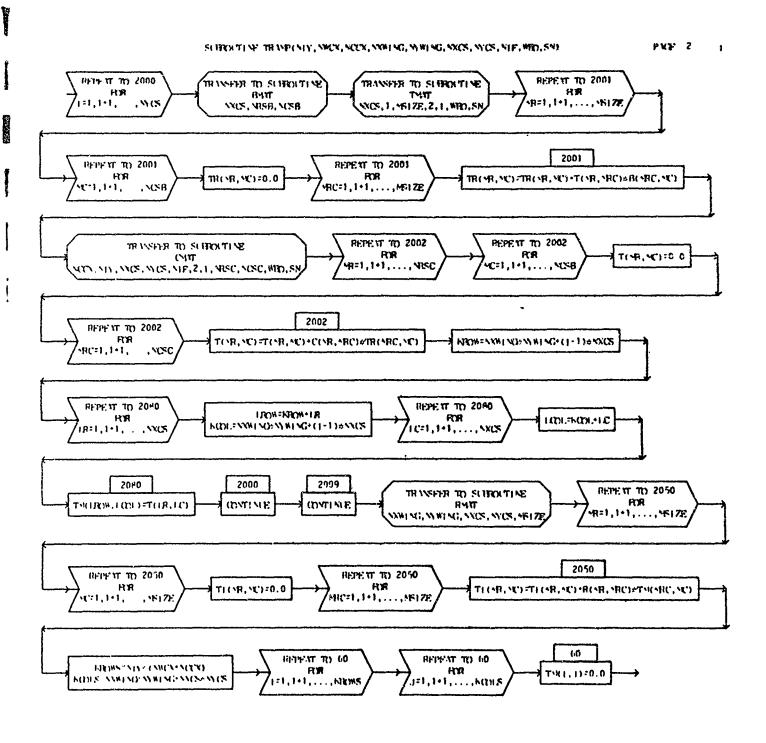


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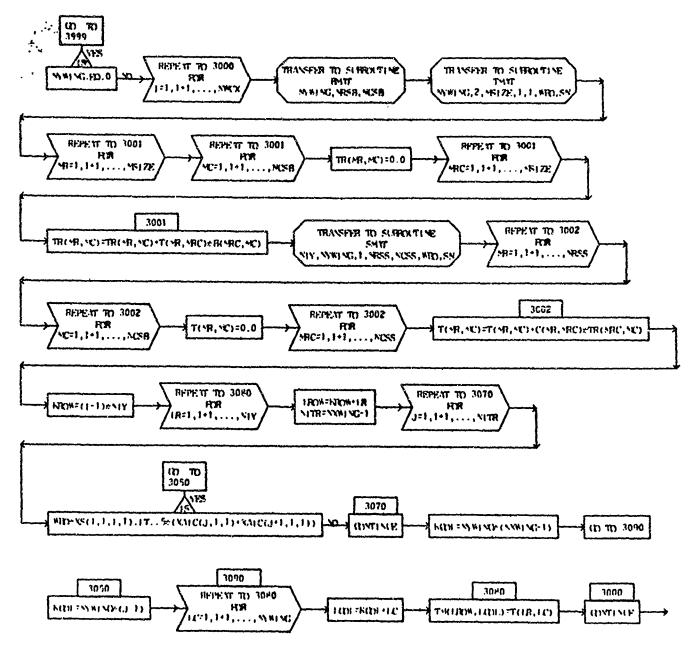


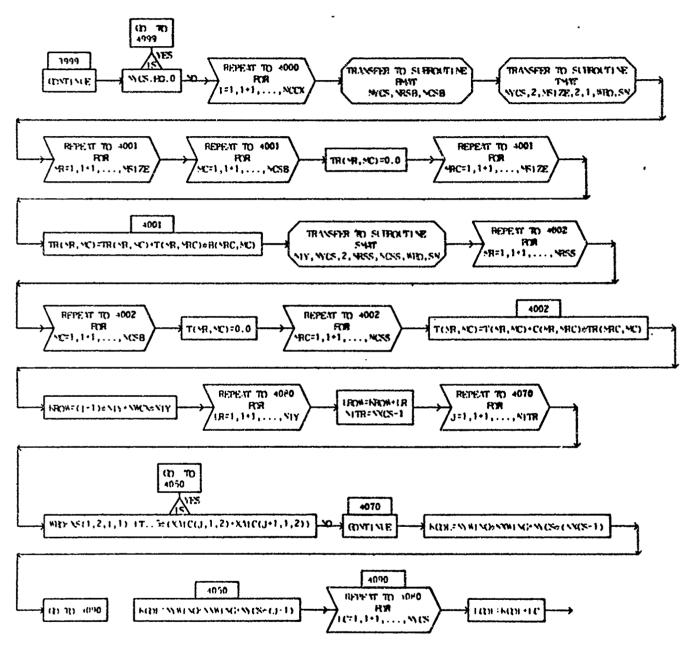
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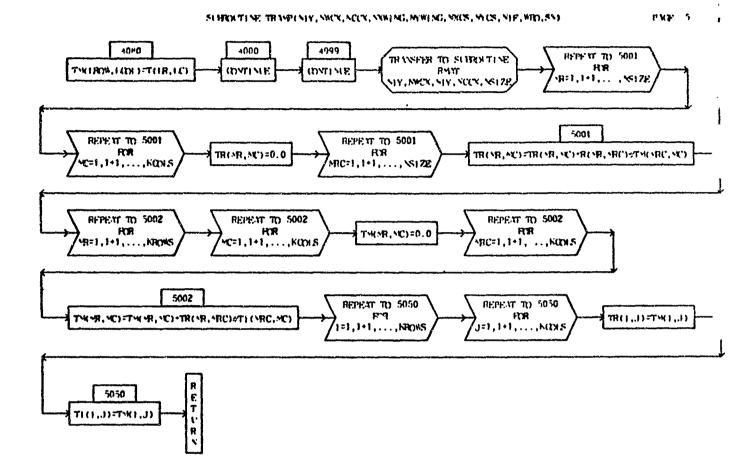


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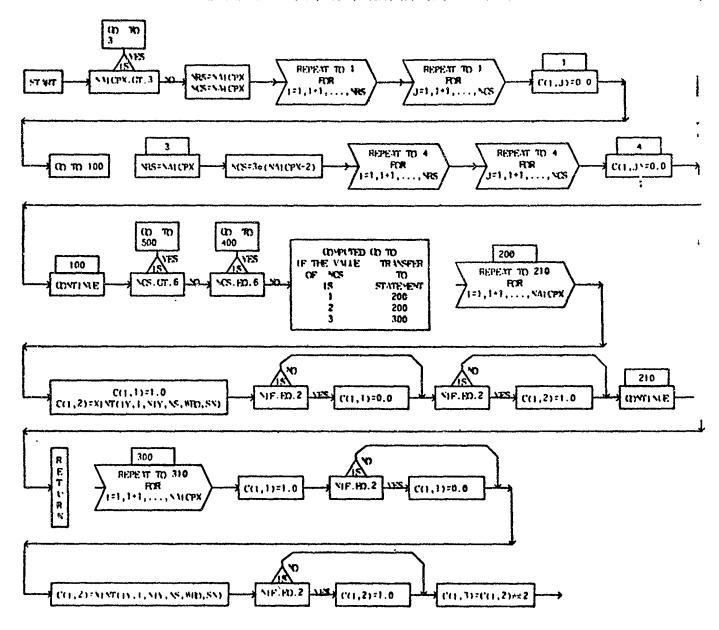
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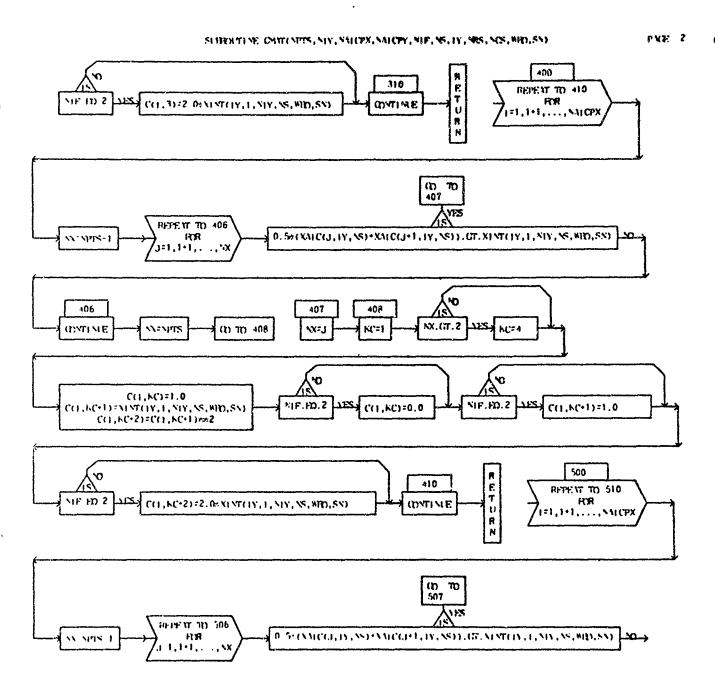


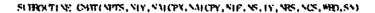




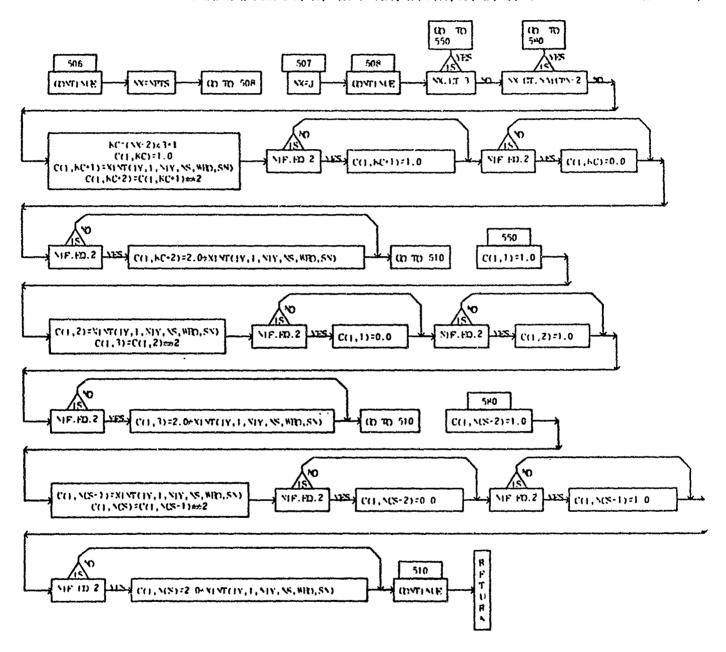
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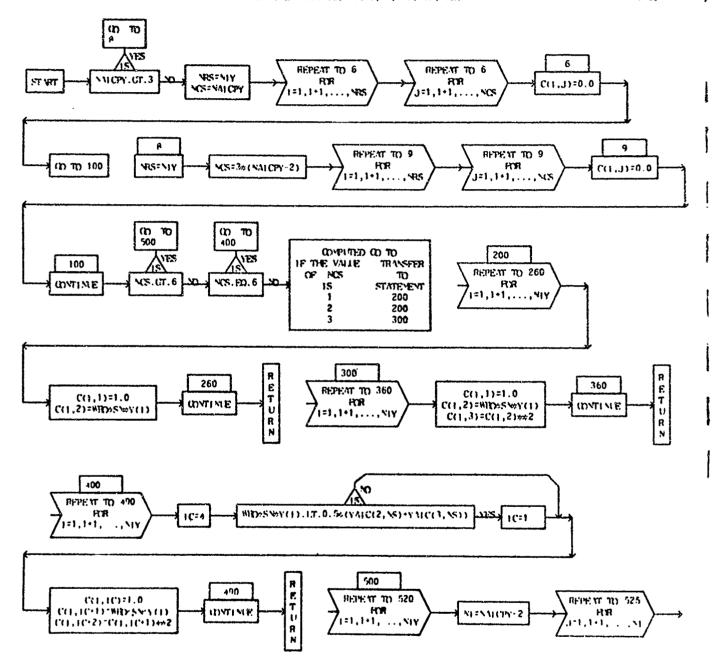




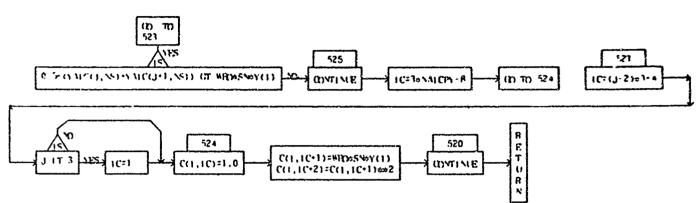
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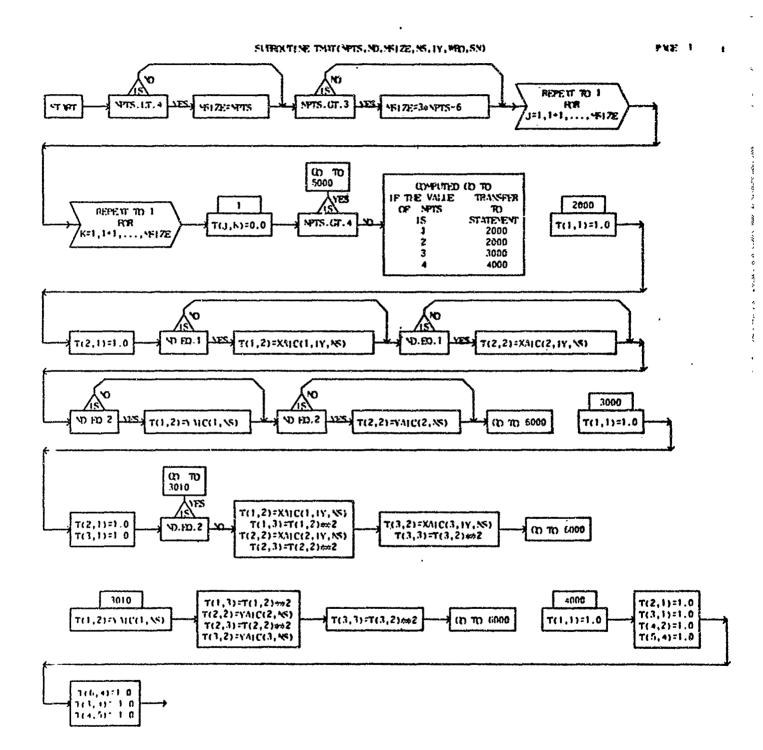
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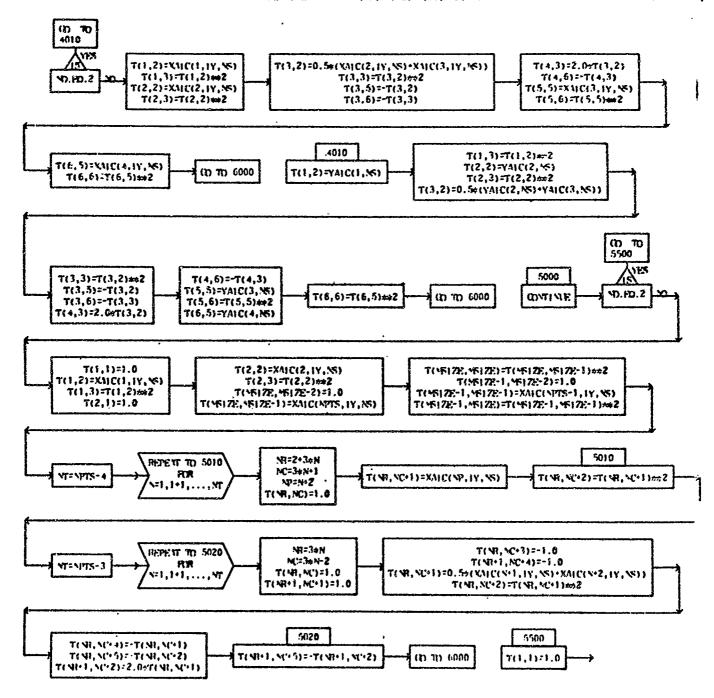






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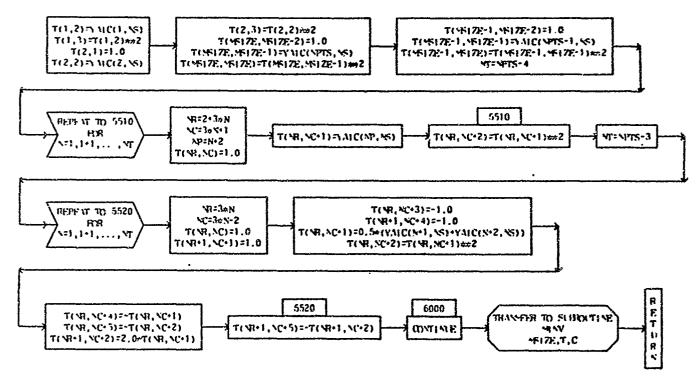


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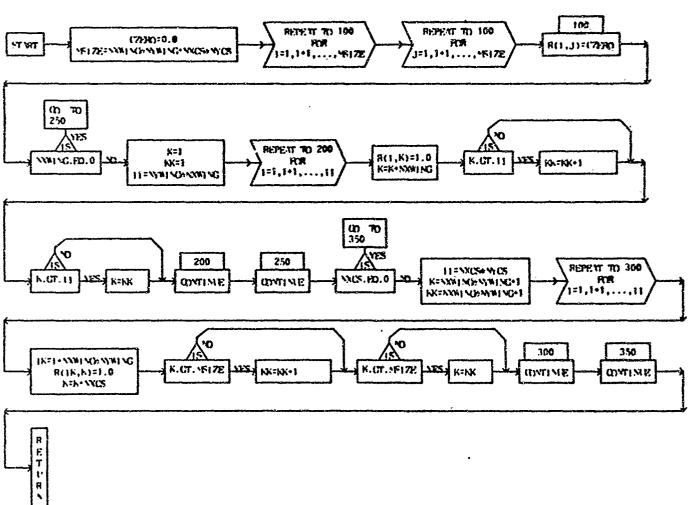


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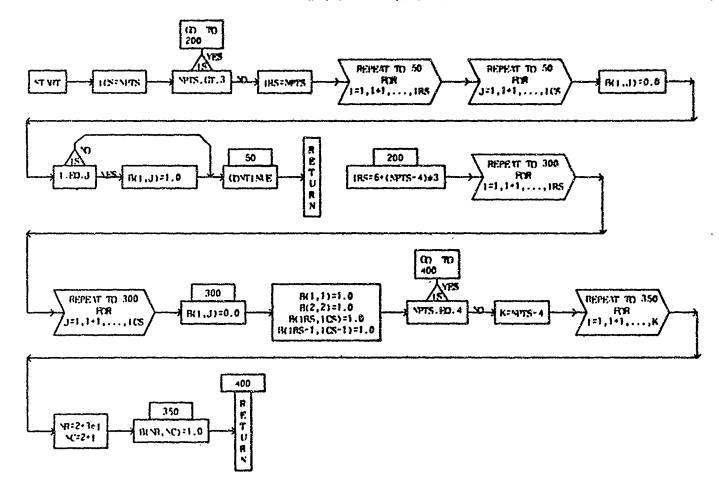
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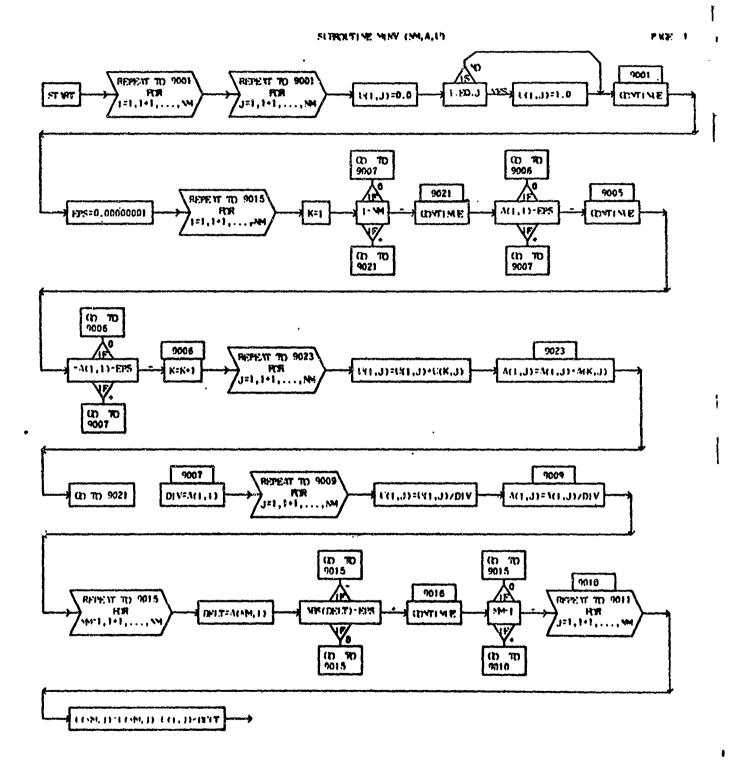
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THIS STUDY COVERS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SUIT OF CONJUTER PARCHANTO PROTOCOL FLUTTER AVALYSIS BY THE COLLOCATION METEOD. WHILE THIS METEOD HAD BOND KNOWN FOR SOME TIME, ONLY RECENTLY HAVE ADVANCES IN COMPUTER TECHNICALLY MADE THE METE. TECHNICALLY AND FINANCIALLY FRASIBLE. THE INGREDIENTS OF A COLL CATEGO PROTOCOL ANALYSIS AND 1) A FLEXIBILITY MATRIX, 2) ARRODYMANDO TRADEST OF COMPITCHEM.

MATRIX, AND 3) AN ELGENVALUE SOLUTION. THIS STUDY IS PROGRAMED IN FOUR VOLUMES. VOLUME I COMPAINS A GENURAL PROGRAM DISCUSSION. VOLUME II CONTAINS THE PROGRAM FINANCE WHICH CALCULATED THE FLEXIBILITY MATRIX. VOLUME III CONTAINS A SET OF THREE PROCESS TO CALCULATE ARRODYMANIC INFLUENCE COMPICIENTS FOR SULEDNIC, THANKSOMIC, AND DULCHSOMIC PLIGHT REGIFES. VOLUME IV CONTAINS THE PROGRAM COPA WHICH ORA! UP AND SOLVA! THE FLOTTER ELGENVALUE MATRIX.

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